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No. 48] NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 20—NOVEMBER 26, 2005, SATURDAY/KARTIKA 29—AGRAHAYANA 5, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4363.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग केंद्रे हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार नीचे सारणी के कालम (1) में वर्णित अधिकारों को सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के नाते कथित सारणी के कालम (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा के अंदर अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और निर्देश देती है कि कथित अधिकारी के रिपुबल के अधिकार अथवा नियन्त्रण के तहत लोक परिसर से संबंधित कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अथवा उसके द्वारा सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा तथा सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों का निर्वाहन करेगा :—

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	लोक परिसरों की श्रेणियां और क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नई दिल्ली	सेक्टर 16-बी, पाकेट-2, द्वारका नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल 888 पारिवारिक क्वार्टर परिसर

[फा. सं. ए.-दो.-1/2005-प्रशा.-1, (द्वारका), गृह मंत्रालय-पीएफ-III]

एम.एस. कलानिया, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in Column (1) of the table below, being gazetted officer of the Government, to be estate officer for the purposes of the said Act, and further directs that the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed, on estate officer by or under the said Act in respect of public premises under the control or occupation of the Central Reserve Police Force within the limits of jurisdiction specified in column (2) of the said table:—

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Reserve Police Force, New Delhi	Premises of 888 family quarters belonging to the Central Reserve Police Force at Sector 16-B, Pocket-2, Dwarka, New Delhi

[F. No. A-II-1/2005-Adm-I(Dwarka)-MHA-PF-III]

M.S. KALANIA, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2005

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 4364.— भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दी धनलक्ष्मी बैंक लिमिटेड, त्रिशूर को मात्र सात लाख पचास हजार रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति देती है, जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र बीस करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले असुरक्षित विमोच्य गैर-परिवर्तनीय गौण बंधपत्रों (डी बी एल बंधपत्र-शृंखला-V) पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. 30/2005-स्टाम्प फा. सं. 33/39/2005-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2005

STAMPS

S.O. 4364.— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited, Thrissur to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees seven lakh fifty thousand only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated Bonds (DBL Bonds-Series V) in the nature of Debentures aggregating to rupees twenty crore only, to be issued by the said Bank.

[No. 30/2005-STAMP F. No. 33/39/2005-ST]

R.G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 4365.— भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पावर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को मात्र एक करोड़ पचहत्तर लाख पचहत्तर हजार रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति देती है, जो उक्त कारपोरेशन द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र चार सौ पचहत्तर करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रत्येक दस-दस लाख रुपये के 10000001 से 00004750 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले असुरक्षित विमोच्य गैर-परिवर्तनीय गैर-संचयी कराधेय बंधपत्र-XXIV शृंखला पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. 34/2005-स्टाम्प फा. सं. 33/41/2005-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

STAMPS

S.O. 4365.— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees one crore seventy five lakh seventy five thousand only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Non Cumulative Taxable Bonds-XXIV Series in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 00000001 to 00004750 of rupees ten lakh each aggregating to rupees four hundred seventy five crore only, to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 34/2005-STAMP F. No. 33/41/2005-ST]

R.G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

आयकर

का. आ. 4366.— सर्व साधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए 'मेडिकल रिसर्च सेंटर आफ बम्बई हास्पिटल ट्रस्ट, 12, मैरीन लाईन्स, बम्बई-400020' जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों में कार्यरत है, (और न कि अनुसंधान के लिए एक मात्र मौजूद) को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर/आयकर निदेशक(छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण-पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
- (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का

उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) खंड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 230/2005/फ. सं. 203/9/2005-आयकर नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

INCOME TAX

S.O. 4366.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Medical Research Centre of Bombay Hospital Trust, 12, Marine Lines, Bombay-400020** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category of University, College or other Institution partly engaged in research activities (and not existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 230/2005/F. No. 203/9/2005-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

आयकर

का. आ. 4367.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए सीताराम भारतीय इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एण्ड रिसर्च, ब्लॉक 1 ई, 216, आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-700017, जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों में कार्यरत है, (और न कि अनुसंधान के लिए एक मात्र मौजूद 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' के रूप में है), को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण-पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) खंड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 232/2005/फ. सं. 203/49/2004-आयकर नि. II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

INCOME TAX

S.O. 4367.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Sitaran Bhartia Institute of Science & Research, Block 1E, 216, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-700017** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of

sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category of University, College or other institution partly engaged in research activities (and not as a 'scientific research association' existing solely for research) subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure Account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 232/2005/F. No. 203/49/2004-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH. Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

आयकर

का. आ. 4368.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1-4-2003 से 31-3-2006 तक की अवधि के लिए डाइबेटिक एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया, रहेजा रुग्णालय मार्ग, महीम मुम्बई-400016, जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों में कार्यरत है, (और न कि अनुसंधान के लिए एक मात्र मौजूद 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' के रूप में है), को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।

(ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आय कर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण-पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

(क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) खंड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 231/2005/फा. सं. 203/20/2004-आयकर नि. II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

INCOME TAX

S.O. 4368.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Diabetic Association of India, Raheja Rugnalaya Marg, Mahim, Mumbai-400016** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2006 under the category of University, College or other Institution partly engaged in research activities (and not as a 'scientific research association' existing solely for research) subjected to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days.

from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.

- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—

(a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 231/2005/F. No. 203/20/2004-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

आयकर

का.आ. 4369.—सर्व साधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 11-11-2002 से 31-3-2004 तक की अवधि के लिए 'अशोक ट्रस्ट फार रिसर्च इन इकालोजी एण्ड दि एन्वायरनमेंट, नं. 659, पांचवा ए मेन, हब्बल, बंगलूर-560024' जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य कलापों में कार्यरत है, (और न कि अनुसंधान के लिए एक मात्र मौजूद 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' के रूप में है), को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को आय कर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—

(क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का

उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) खंड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

- (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 233/2005/फा. सं. 203/80/2003-आयकर नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

INCOME TAX

S.O. 4369.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, No. 659, 5th A Main, Hebbal, Bangalore-560-024** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 11-11-2002 to 31-3-2004 under the category of University, College or other Institution partly engaged in research activities (and not as a 'scientific research association' existing solely for research) subjected to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income Tax Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.

- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—

(a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.

(b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 233/2005/F. No. 203/80/2003-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

आयकर

का. आ. 4370.—सर्व साधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (i) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कालेज अथवा अन्य संस्था की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 1-4-2004 से 31-3-2007 तक की अवधि के लिए 'सेक्टर फार रिसर्च इन रूरल एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट (सी आर आर आई डी), सैक्टर 19-ए, मध्य मार्ग, चण्डीगढ़-160019' जो अंशतः अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों में कार्यरत है, को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के लिए अलग खाते रखेगा।
- (ii) वित्तीय वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षित आय एवं व्यय खाते की एक प्रति इसके क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त आयकर निदेशक(छूट) को आय कर विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले अथवा इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में समाप्त हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा, जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में संदर्भित आय एवं व्यय खाते के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाण पत्र भी संलग्न करेगा :—
 - (क) जिसमें संगठन द्वारा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख किया गया हो, जिसके लिए दानकर्ता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) खंड (ii) के अन्तर्गत कटौती का दावा करने के लिए पात्र हैं।
 - (ख) जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि किया गया व्यय सामाजिक विज्ञान/सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 234/2005/फ. सं. 203/28/2005-आयकर नि.-II]

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

INCOME TAX

S.O. 4370.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), SECTOR 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160019** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of

clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income tax Rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2004 to 31-3-2007 under the category of University, College or other Institution partly engaged in research activities subjected to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) For each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for scientific research/statistical research in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science/statistical research.

[Notification No. 234/2005/F. No. 203/28/2005-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy.

कार्यालय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

उदयपुर, 16 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4371.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 की 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उप-धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गक के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, उदयपुर "सेठ रामजी दास मोदी विद्या निकेतन सोसायटी, कोटा" को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजन हेतु निर्धारण वर्ष 2000-01 से 2002-03 के लिए अनुमोदन करते हैं।

परन्तु यह तब जब की सोसायटी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) की उपधारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गक के प्रावधानों की पूर्ति एवं अनुपालना करती है।

उपरोक्त विषय में इस शर्त के साथ अनुमोदन किया जाता है कि संविधान में दिनांक 7-9-2005 को पारित संशोधन को रजिस्ट्रार ऑफ सोसायटी से पंजीकृत करा लिया जाए।

[अधिसूचना सं. 8/29/16-11-2005]

पी.के. मिश्र, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
INCOME TAX**

Udaipur, the 16th November, 2005

S.O. 4371.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Udaipur hereby approves "Seth Ramji Das Modi Vidya Niketan Society, Kota" for the purpose of said section for the assessment years 2000-01 to 2002-03.

Provided that the society conforms to and complies with the provisions of Sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

This approval is subject to the condition that the amendment made to the Constitution vide Resolution dated 7-9-2005 is got registered with the Registrar of Societies.

[Notification No. 8/29/16-11-2005]

P.K. MISRA, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4372.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. राष्ट्रीय विषाणु विज्ञान संस्थान, 20-ए, अम्बेडकर रोड, पोस्ट बॉक्स-11, पुणे।

[सं. ई. 11012/1/94-रा.भा. कार्या. (हिन्दी-1)]

विनीत चौधरी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4372.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use of official purposes of Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, 80 per cent staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. National Institute of Virology, 20-A, Ambedkar Road, Post Box-11, Pune.

[No. E-11012/1/94-OLI(Hindi-I)]

VINEET CHAUDHRY, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4373.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 15585:2005/आईएसओ 5755: 2001 सितरित धातु सामग्रियां-विशिष्टियां	—	31 अगस्त, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : एमटीडी 25/टी-66]

एस.के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)****(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)**

New Delhi, the 10th November, 2005

S.O. 4373.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. of year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 15585 : 2005/ISO 5755 : 2001 Sintered metal materials-Specifications	—	31 August 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 25/T-66]

S.K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4374.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1500:2005/आईएसओ 6506-1 : 1999 धातुओं की त्रिनेल कठोरता परीक्षण करने की पद्धति (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1500 : 1983	30 अगस्त, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुंबई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं० : एमटीडी 3/टी-44]

एस.के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4374.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS : 1500: 2005/ISO 6506-1 : 1991 Method for brinell hardness test for metallic materials (Third Revision)	IS 1500 : 1983	30 August 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 3/T-44]

S.K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4375.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई.एस. 11799 : 2005 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पशु-आवास के लिए अनुशंसाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई.एस. 11786 : 1986 सामान्य कृषक के पशु-आवास के लिए अनुशंसाएं आई.एस. 11799 : 2005 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पशु- आवास के लिए अनुशंसाएं	31 मई, 2005
2.	आई.एस. 15561 : 2005 गन्ना दलित-सुरक्षा संबंधी अपेक्षाएं		31 मई, 2005
3.	आई.एस. 15542 : 2005 शक्ति चालित कुट्टी मशीन- सुरक्षा संबंधी अपेक्षाएं		28 फरवरी, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं० : एफाण्डी/जी-128]

श्रीमती मधुलिका प्रकाश, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4375.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS : 11799 : 2005 Recommendations for cattle housing in rural areas (First revision)	IS 11786 : 1986 Recommendations for cattle housing for an average farmer IS 11799 : 2005 Recommendations for cattle housing in rural areas.	31 May, 2005
2. IS 15541 : 2005 Sugarcane Crushers-Safety Requirements		31 May, 2005
3. IS 15542 : 2005 Power-operated chaff cutter-Safety requirements.		28 February, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. FAD/G-128]

MRS. MADHULIKA PRAKASH, Scientist F & Head (Food & Agri.)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. अ. 4376.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन के परिचालन में आने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई.एस. 1578 : 1989 तम्बाकू एवं तम्बाकू उत्पाद-धूम्रपान मिश्रण-विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 अगस्त, 2005
2.	आई.एस. 2111 : 1973 स्नफ-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	30 सितंबर, 2005
3.	आई.एस. 4447 : 1994 सोडियम बेंजोइट, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
4.	आई.एस. 4448 : 1994 बेंजोइक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	6 जून 2005
5.	आई.एस. 4463 : 1973 हुक्का तम्बाकू-विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	30 सितंबर 2005
6.	आई.एस. 4750 : 1996 सोरबिटॉल पाउडर खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
7.	आई.एस. 4751 : 1994 पोटेशियम मैटाबाईसल्फाइड, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	10 जून, 2005
8.	आई.एस. 4752 : 1994 सोडियम मैटाबाईसल्फाइड, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	10 जून 2005

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	आई.एस. 5306 : 1996 सोडियम कार्बोक्सीमिथायल सेलिलोज, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	28 फरवरी 2005
10.	आई.एस. 5342:1996 एसकोर्बिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	30 अप्रैल 2005
11.	आई.एस. 5346 : 1994 संश्लिष्ट खाद्य रंग-निमित्तियों और मिश्रण विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	30 अप्रैल 2005
12.	आई.एस. 5643 : 1999 तम्बाकू एवं तम्बाकू उत्पाद-तम्बाकू की परीक्षण पद्धतियां (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 जुलाई 2005
13.	आई.एस. 5707 : 1996 अगार, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	28 फरवरी 2005
14.	आई.एस. 6030 : 1997 सोडियम प्रोपायोनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	28 फरवरी 2005
15.	आई.एस. 6031 : 1997 कैल्शियम प्रोपायोनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	16 अक्टूबर 2005
16.	आई.एस. 6386 : 1971 बीटा-एपो-8 कैरोटीनल, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
17.	आई.एस. 6405 : 1971 फैंथ्याजैन्थाइन, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
18.	आई.एस. 6797 : 1972 बीटा-एपो-8 कैरोटेनोइक अम्ल का मेथाइल एस्टर, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
19.	आई.एस. 7260 : 1972 बीटा-एपो-8 कैरोटेनोइक अम्ल का एथिल एस्टर, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
20.	आई.एस. 7905 : 1996 कैल्शियम अल्जिनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 मार्च 2005
21.	आई.एस. 7928 : 1993 एंजलिनिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2005	28 फरवरी 2005
22.	आई.एस. 8846 : 1989 तम्बाकू एवं तम्बाकू उत्पादक-अपचायक शक्कर और सूक्रोज ज्ञात करने की पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 अगस्त 2005
23.	आई.एस. 14322 : 1996 तम्बाकू एवं तम्बाकू उत्पाद-हुक्के का पेस्ट—तम्बाकू विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2005	31 अगस्त 2005
24.	आई.एस. 14543 : 2004 पैकेजबन्द पेय जल पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा—विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2005	31 जुलाई 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : एफएडो/जी-128]

श्रीमती मधुलिका प्रकाश, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4376.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1578 : 1989 Tobacco and Tobacco products—Smoking mixtures—Specification (Second revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 August 2005
2.	IS 2111 : 1973 Specification for snuff (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	30 September 2005
3.	IS 4447 : 1994 Sodium benzoate, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2005	31 March 2005
4.	IS 4448 : 1994 Benzoic acid, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	6 June 2005
5.	IS 4463 : 1973 Specification for hooka tobacco	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	30 September 2005
6.	IS 4750 : 1996 Sorbitol powder, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March 2005
7.	IS 4751 : 1994 Potassium metabisulphite, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	10 June 2005
8.	IS 4752 : 1994 Sodium metabisulphite, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	10 June 2005
9.	IS 5306 : 1996 Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, food grade—Specification (Second revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	28 February 2005
10.	IS 5342 : 1996 Ascorbic acid, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	30 April 2005
11.	IS 5346 : 1994 Synthetic food colour—Preparations and mixtures—Specification (Second revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	30 April 2005
12.	IS 5643 : 1999 Tobacco and tobacco products—Methods of test for tobacco	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 July 2005
13.	IS 5707 : 1996 Agar, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	28 February 2005
14.	IS 6030 : 1997 Sodium propionate, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	28 February 2005
15.	IS 6031 : 1997 Calcium propionate, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	16 October 2005
16.	IS 6386 : 1971 Beta-apo-8 carotenal, food grade—Specification	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March 2005
17.	IS 6405 : 1971 Canthaxanthine, food grade—Specification	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March 2005
18.	IS 6797 : 1972 Methyl ester of Beta-apo-8 carotenoic acid, food grade—Specification	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March 2005
19.	IS 7260 : 1974 Ethyl ester of Beta-apo-8 carotenoic acid, food grade—Specification	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March 2005

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20.	IS 7905 : 1996 Calcium alginate, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 March, 2005
21.	IS 7928 : 1993 Alginic acid, food grade—Specification (First revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2005	28 February, 2005
22.	IS 8846 : 1989 Tobacco and tobacco products—Methods for determination of reducing sugar and sucrose (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 August, 2005
23.	IS 14332 : 1996 Tobacco and tobacco products—Hooka tobacco paste—Specification	Amendment No. 1 Year 2005	31 August, 2005
24.	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water) Specification	Amendment No. 2 Year 2005	31 July, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Office : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Panna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. FAD/G-128]

Mrs. MADHULIKA PRAKASH, Scientist F & Head (Food & Agri.)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4377.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1311 : 1966 इथाइलिन डाईब्रोमाइड-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	का.आ. सं. 1759 दिनांक 20 मई, 1967	भारत में कीटनाशक पर प्रतिबंध
2.	आई एस 2126 : 1993 फेनिल मरकरी एसिटेट, तकनीकी-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	का. आ. सं. 1750 दिनांक 07 जून, 1975	भारत में कीटनाशक पर प्रतिबंध
3.	आई एस 9371 : 1980 एलडीकार्ब ग्रेनूयल्स, एनकैप्सुलेटेड	का. आ. सं. 4451 दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 1983	भारत में कीटनाशक पर प्रतिबंध

[सं. : एफएडी/जी-128]

श्रीमती मधुलिका प्रकाश, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4377.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule give hereafter, have been cancelled and stands withdrawn.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India. Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
1. IS 1311 : 1966 Specification for ethylene dibromide (first revision)	S.O. No. 1759 dated 20 May, 1967	Pesticide banned for use in India
2. IS 2126 : 1993 Specification for phenyl mercury acetate, technical (first revision)	S.O. No. 1750 dated 07 June, 1975	Pesticide banned for use in India
3. IS 9371 : 1980 Specification for Aldicarb granules, encapsulated	S.O. No. 4451 dated 10 December, 1983	Pesticide banned for use in India

[No. FAD/G-128]

Mrs. MADHULIKA PRAKASH, Scientist F & Head (Food & Agri.)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2005

का. भा. 4378.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 4132 : 2005/आईएसओ 6506-3 : 1999 ब्रिनेल कठोरता परीक्षण मशीनों में उपयोग हेतु मानकीकृत ब्लॉकों के अंशशोधन की पद्धति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 4132 : 1984	31 अगस्त, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : एमटीडी 3/टी-46]

एस.के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2005

S.O. 4378.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. of year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4132 : 2005/ISO 6506-3 : 1999 Method for Calibration of standardized blocks to be used for brinell hardness testing machines (Second Revision)	IS 4132 : 1984	31 August, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 3/T-46]

S.K. GUPTA, Scientist F & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4379.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 15550 : 2005	—	अप्रैल, 2005
2. आई एस/आई एस ओ/आई ई सी 17020 : 1998	—	मई, 2005
3. आई एस 11179 : 2005/ आई एस ओ 1004 : 1995	आई एस 11179 : 1985/ आई एस ओ 1004 : 1977	जून, 2005
4. आई एस/आई एस ओ 15189/2003	—	अगस्त, 2005

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : एम एस डी/जी-8]

प्रवीण कुमार गंभीर, वैज्ञानिकी एफ एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र)

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2005

S.O. 4379.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 15550 : 2005	—	April, 2005
2. IS/ISO/IEC 17020 : 1998	—	May, 2005
3. IS 11179 : 2005/ ISO 1004 : 1995	IS 11179 : 1985/ ISO 1004 : 1977	June, 2005
4. IS/ISO 15189 : 2003	—	August, 2005

Copy of above Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and its Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

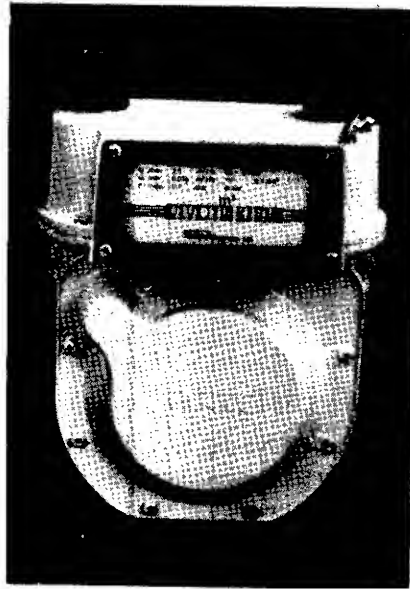
[No. MSD/G-8]

P.K. GAMBHIR, Scientist F & Head (MSD)

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4380.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वनाज इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, 85/1, पोडड रोड, पुणे-41100308 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित "एम 0104" श्रृंखला के डायफार्म गैसमीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वनाज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/385 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल गैस पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से निकली हुई गैस के आयतन को नापने के आशय से घरेलू गैसमीटर है। इसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 2.5 मी³/घ और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 0.016 मी³/घ है। इसका अधिकतम प्रचालन दाब 100 मी ग्रा है। इसका यथार्थता वर्ग 21° है। इसका प्रयोग पाइप के माध्यम से एल पी जी, प्रोपिन, हवा एवं प्राकृतिक गैस और घटक को मापने के लिए प्रयोग होता है।

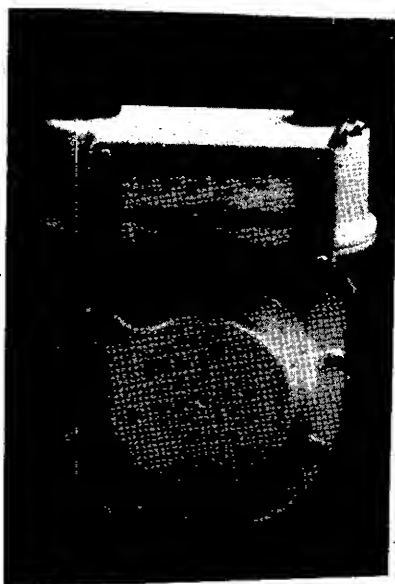
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(191)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th October, 2005

S.O. 4380. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Diaphragm gas meter of "M 0104" series (hereinafter referred to as said model), with brand name "VANAZ", manufactured by M/s Vanaz Engineers Limited, 85/1, Paud Road, Pune-411038, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/385;



The said model is a domestic gas meter intended to measure the volume of gas dispense through pipe line. Its maximum flow rate is 2.5 m³/hr and minimum flow rate is 0.016 m³/hr. The maximum operating pressure is 100m bar g. Its accuracy class is 2%. It is used for the measurement of LPG, Propane and Butane, air and natural gas through pipes.

[F. No. WM-21(191)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4381.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टैण्डर्ड्स मीटर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, सं० 102/ए 1, इण्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, हदापसार, पुणे-411013 द्वारा निर्मित "ई-003/04" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टैण्डर्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/250 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जो समय और दूरी नापने का उपकरण है। यह निरन्तर कुल योग करता है। यात्रा के किसी भी क्षण और किराया तथा तय की गई दूरी के कृत्य के रूप में लोक यान के यात्री द्वारा संदेय किराया और कतिपय चाल से नीचे के लिए लिये गए समय की लम्बाई, प्राधिकृत टैरिफ के अनुसार पूरक प्रभार की संलग्नता दर्शित करता है। "के" घटक 1400 पल्स/कि.मी. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 12 वोल्ट डी सी विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्वामिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

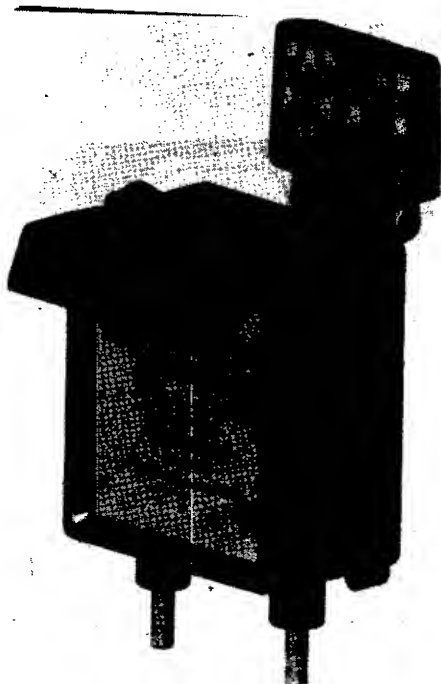
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(149)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th October, 2005

S.O. 4381. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Taxi Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "E-003/04" series with brand name "STANDARDS" manufactured by M/s Standards Meter Manufacturing Company, No. 102/A, Industrial Estate, Hadapsar, Pune-411 013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/250;



The said model of "Taxi meter" is a time and distance measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled and below a certain speed, the length of the time occupied, independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The 'k' factor is 1400 pulses/kilometre. The light emitting diode indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 12V direct current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(149)/2004]

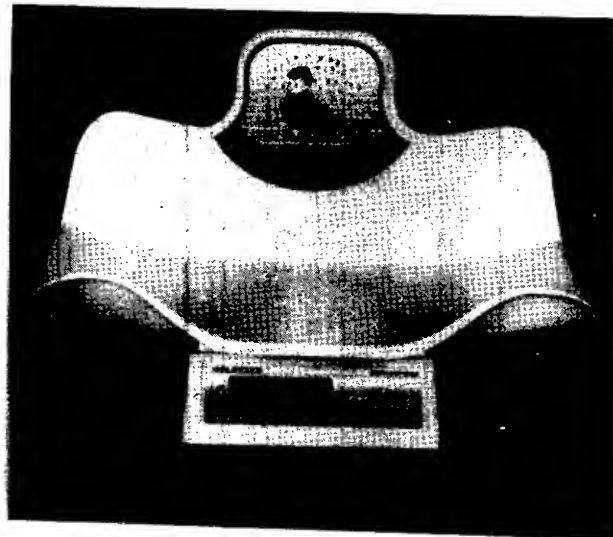
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4382.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रेसिशन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंस्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी, 77 स्वर्ण पार्क, मुंडका, दिल्ली-110041 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग -III) वाले "जीटीबी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गोल्डटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/875 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्रा. से 100 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , क्र. हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

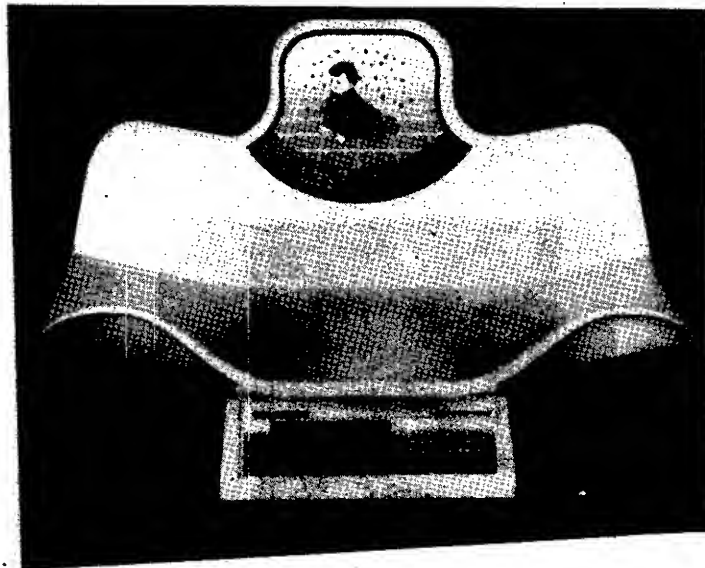
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(83)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4382. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Scale) with digital indication of "GTB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Goldtech" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Precision Electronic Instrument Co., 77 Swaran Park, Mundaka, Delhi-110 041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/875;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Scale) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(83)/2005]

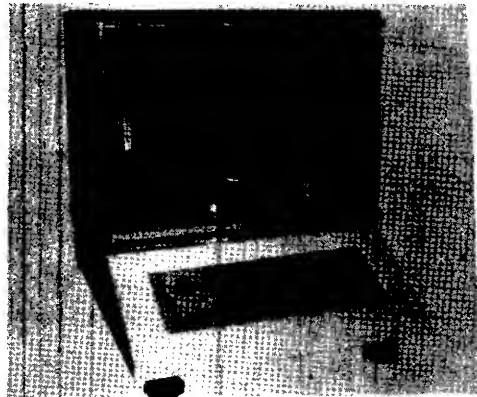
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4383.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी, छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभागृह के पीछे, नागपुर-440 015 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग -II) वाले "एच पी बी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/906 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(133)/2004]

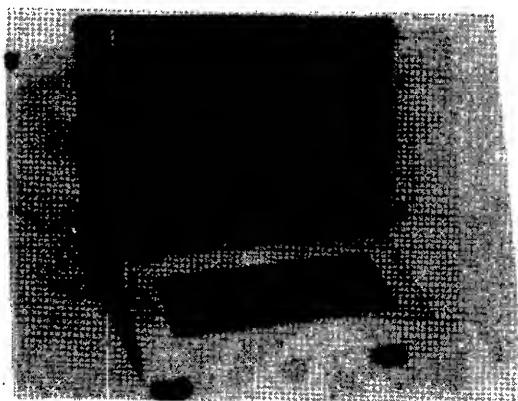
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4383. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SATYAM" and series "HPB" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales, 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagruh, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/906;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2004]

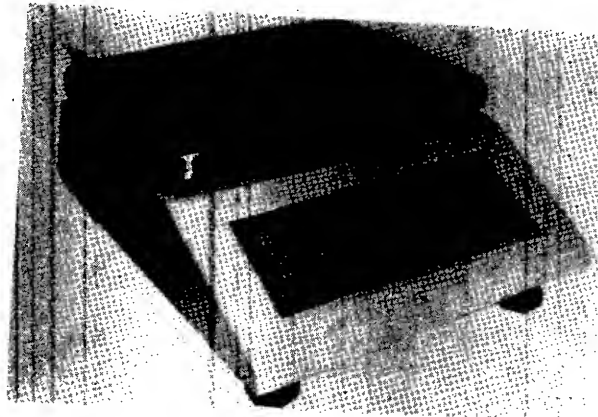
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4384.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी, छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभागृह के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "टी टी बी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात्, उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/907 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ई मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

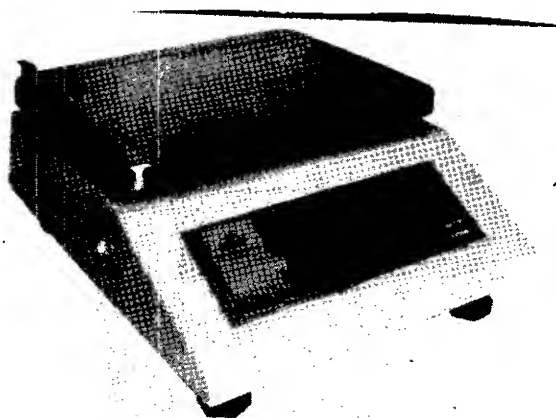
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(133)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4384.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and brand "SATYAM" and series "TTB" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales, 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagruh, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/907;



The said model (see the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 40 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent and opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2004]

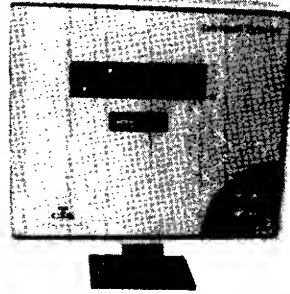
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4385.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी, छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति मभागृह के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सी के टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अम्बुचालित उपकरण (वे ब्रीज प्रकार हेतु कंवर्जन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/909 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



म्याग्निंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी समग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उम्मी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(133)/2004]

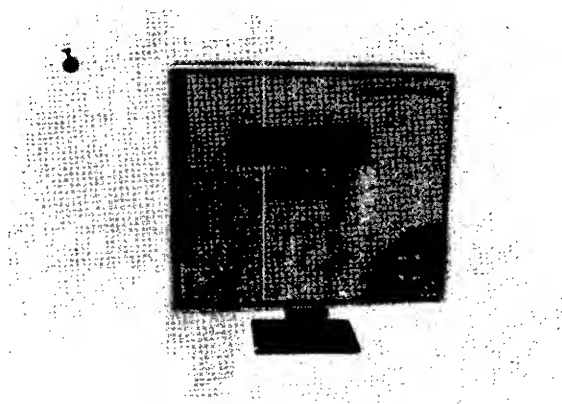
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4385.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge type) with digital indication medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and brand "SATYAM" and series "CKT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales, 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagruh, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/909;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30000 kg. and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2004]

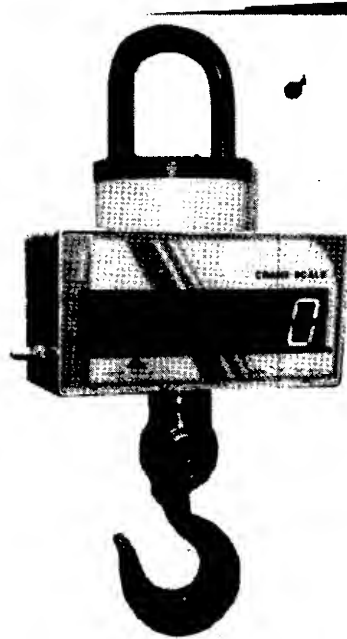
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4386.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेंगे और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी, छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभागृह के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एच एच" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित उपकरण (हैंगिंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/910 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3,000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी समग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उम्मी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 10 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^1 , 2×10^2 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

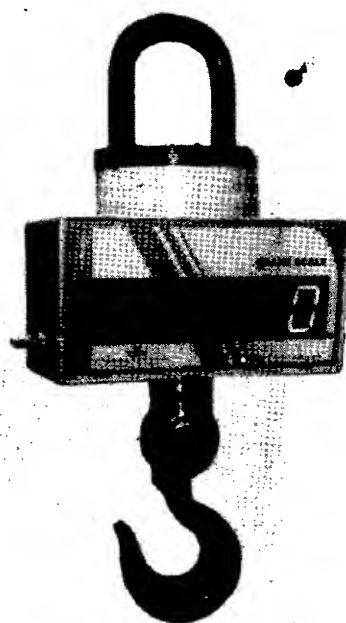
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(133)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4386. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and brand "SATYAM" and series "HS" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales, 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagruh, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/910:



The said model (See the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3000 kg. and minimum capacity of 20 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, scaling shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 10 tonne and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2004]

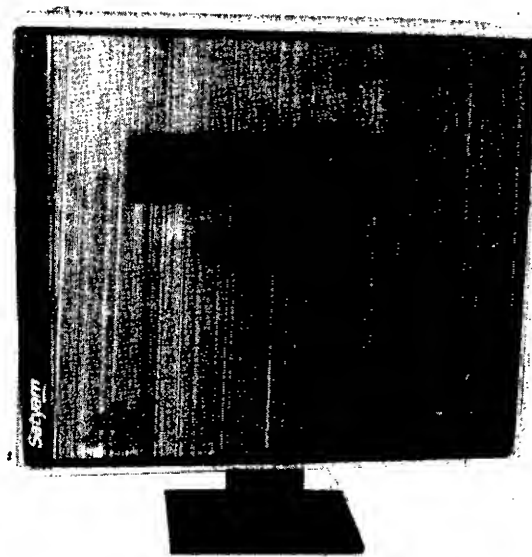
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4387.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी, छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभागृह के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एल डब्ल्यू वी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित उपकरण (बें ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सत्यम” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/911 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन का कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान मान अंतराल सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

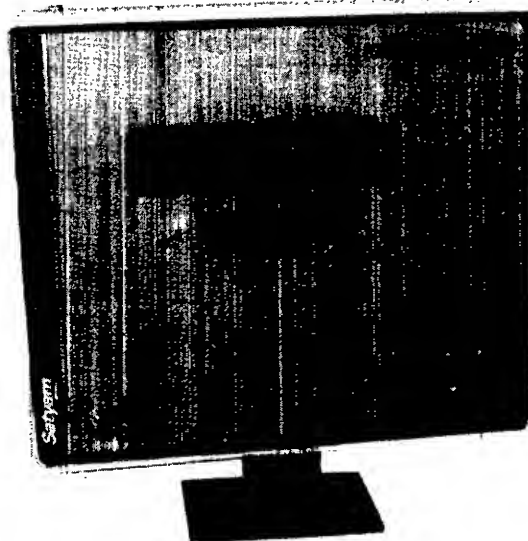
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(133)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4387.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and brand "SATYAM" and series "LWB" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales, 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagruh, Nagpur-440015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/911:



The said model (See the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40000 kg. and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 or 5×10^5 , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4388.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैमर्स कार्टर ग्राउंड फ्यूलिंग यू.के. लि. रॉथरफील्ड्स ग्रंथज हेनले आन थेम्स आम्सफोर्डशायर आर जी 9, 4 क्यू जी ग्रेट ब्रिटेन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैमर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि., भारत भवन, 4 और 6, करिमभोय रोड, बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400 001 द्वारा भारत में प्रयुक्त "आर 54000 टी एस" श्रृंखला के टैंक लॉरी में प्रयुक्त होने वाले मीटर के लिए मुद्रण युक्ति (द्रव्यों के लिए मीटर - जल को छोड़कर) के मॉडल का अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2004/472 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक मुद्रण युक्ति है जिसमें टैंक लॉरी इत्यादि में पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के मापन के लिए मीटर (द्रवों के लिए मीटर - जल को छोड़कर) के साथ प्रयुक्त होने वाले कीमत और स्मृति फलन हैं। इसका यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 है और पर्यावरण वर्ग "ग" है। युक्ति का प्रदर्श द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रकार का है। यह उत्पाद का नाम कोड ग्राहक की पहचान, टिकट संख्या, आरंभ व अंत का आयतन, तारीख या समय, इकाई कीमत, बैच कीमत इत्यादि सूचना का मुद्रण कर सकता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 9(17)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4388. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it along with the pattern evaluation report and test result granted and approved by the prescribed authority, a notified body for the purpose in the Netherlands, Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI) is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section(3), sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Printing Device for meter used in tank lorry (Meter for liquids-other than water) of "R54000ts" series (hereinafter referred to as said model), manufactured by M/s Carter Ground Fueling UK Ltd. Rotherfields Greys Henley on Thames Oxfordshire RG9 4QG Great Britain and used in India by M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bharat Bhavan, 4&6, Curriumbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2004/472;



The said model is a printing device with price and memory function used with meter (Meter for liquids - other than water) for the measurement of petroleum product in tank lorrey etc. Its accuracy class is 0.5 and environmental class is "C" Display of the device is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. It may print information like Product Name or Code, Identification of the customer, Ticket Number, Start and end volume, Date or time, Unit price, batch price etc.

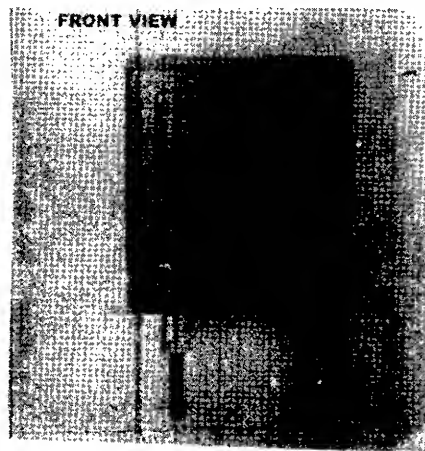
[F. No. WM-9(17)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4389.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स यूनीक डिजिटल, 3 सी पाकेट, ए-9, गोमती अपार्टमेंट, कालकाजी एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली-110019 द्वारा निर्मित "108" शृंखला के दूरी से निगमित अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनीक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/354 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जो समय और दूरी नापने का उपकरण है। जो निरन्तर योग करता रहता है और यात्रा के किसी भी समय पर किराया दर्शाता है। पब्लिक वाहन के यात्री द्वारा संदेय कि प्रभार की गई यात्रा की दूरी और कतिपय गति के नीचे है और अधिकृत समय, प्राधिकृत किराया के अनुपूरक, प्रभारों से मुक्त, किराया उपदर्शित करता है। मीटर की पठन सात भागों में प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) और विद्युत प्रदाय डी सी 8 वोल्ट, 16 वोल्ट से उपदर्शित करता है। "के" घटक 1680 पल्स/कि. मी. है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

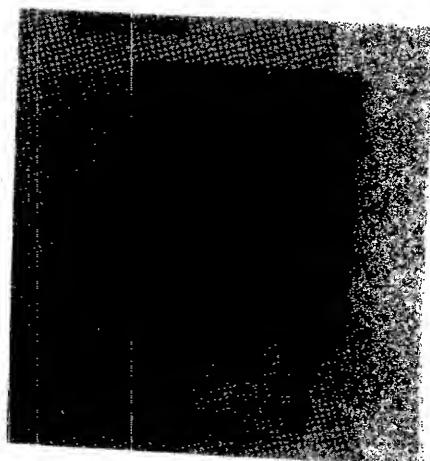
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(271)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4389.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of digital Taxi Meter with digital indication incorporated with a distance (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) of "108" series with brand name "Unique" manufactured by M/s. Unique Digital, 3-C, Pocket A-9, Gomati Appartment, Kalkaji Extension, New Delhi-110019 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/354:



The said model "Taxi meter" is a time and distance measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicate the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled and below a certain speed and the length of the time occupied, independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segment Light Emitting Diode (LED) and power supply is DC 8V-16V. The 'K' factor of the meter is 1680 pulses/Kilometer.

[F. No. WM-21(271)/2004]

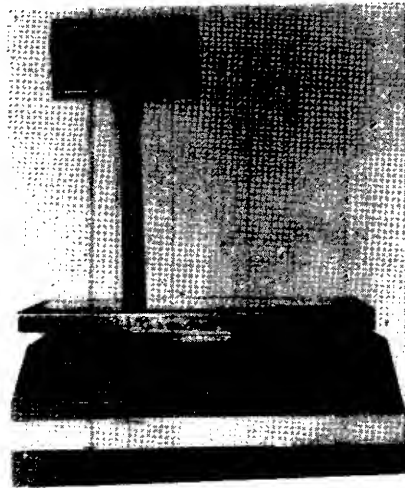
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4390.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तनिष्क इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 128, मनभावन नगर, कनाडिया रोड, इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “यूनिटेक” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “यूनिटेक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/543 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा., से 50 मि.ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(186)/2005]

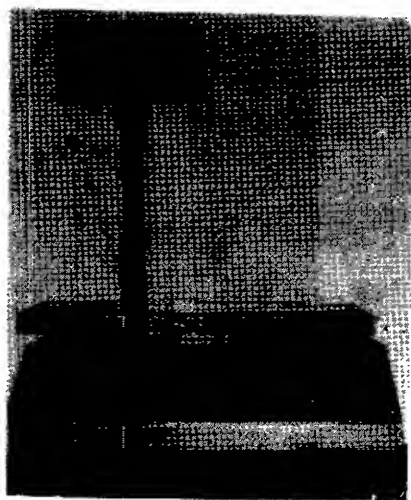
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4390. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of series "UNITECH" of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "UNITECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tanishk Electronics, 128, Manbhavan Nagar, Kanadiya Road, Indore, M.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/543;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(186)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4391.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तनिष्क इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, 128, मनभावन नगर, कनाडिया रोड, इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "यूनिटेक" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनिटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/544 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा., या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(186)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4391. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of series "UNITECH" of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "UNITECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tanishk Electronics, 128, Manbhavan Nagar, Kanadiya Road, Indore, M.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/544;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 Kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50 kg to 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

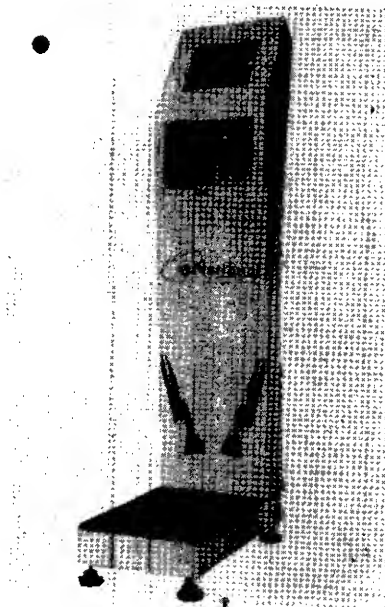
[F. No. WM-21(186)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4392.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जरावाला डिजीटैल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, # 33, नैनिप्पा नैक्केन स्ट्रीट, दूसरी मंजिल चैन्नई-600003 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग- III) वाले "जे डी-सीओ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (सिक्के से प्रचालित व्यक्ति तोलन इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-नेशनल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/635 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गैज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

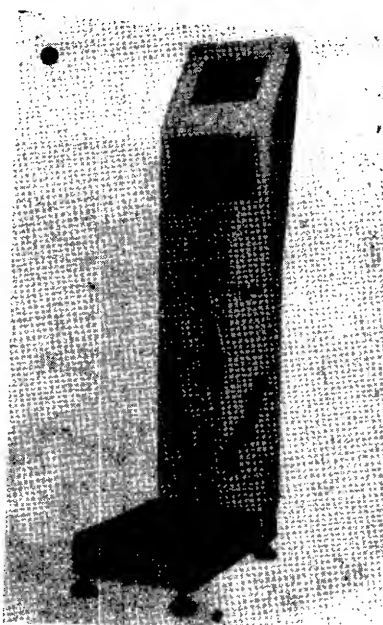
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(51)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4392. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Electronic Coin Operated Person weighing machine) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) belonging to "JD-CO" series with brand name "e-NATIONAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Jarawala Digitronics, # 33, Nainiappa Naicken Street, 2nd Floor, Chennai-600003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/635;



The said model (see the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 150 Kg. and minimum capacity 2 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The display is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg. to 200 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(51)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4393.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जरावाला डिजीट्रोनिक्स, # 33, नैनिप्पा नैक्केन स्ट्री, दूसरी मंजिल चेन्नई-600003 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग- II) वाले "जे डी-पी एच" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-नेशनल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/636 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम 21(51)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4393.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "JD-PH" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "e-NATIONAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jarawala Digitronics, # 33, Nainiappa Naicken Street, 2nd Floor, Chennai-600 003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/05636;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600 Kg. and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighting result). The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50 kg. to 1000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for e value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

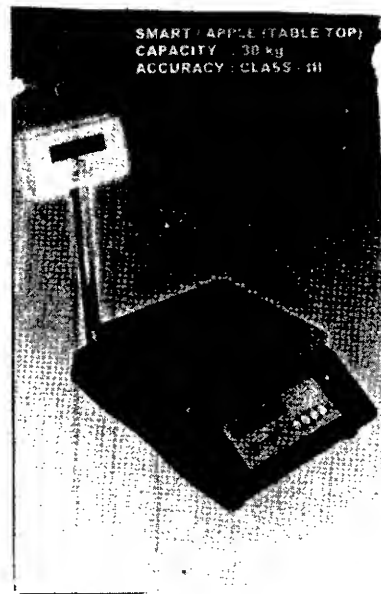
[F. No. WM-21(51)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4394.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पल एन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "स्मार्ट" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एप्पल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/211 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड से आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें ए आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक की "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(55)/2003]

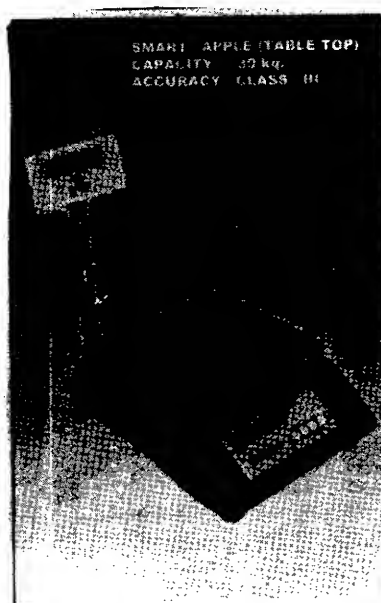
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4394.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SMART" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "APPLE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Apple Instrumentation, 101, Ravi Plaza, Opp. Dariapur Tower, Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/211;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(55)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4395.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पल एन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता, (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एन सी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एप्पल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/212 ममनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(55)/2003]

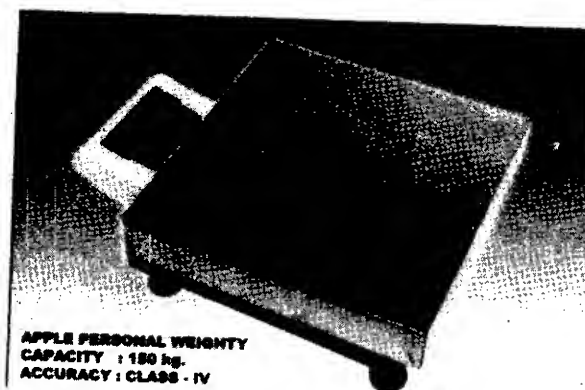
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4395.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series-ANC and with brand name "Apple" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Apple Instrumentation, 101, Ravi Plaza, Opp. Dariapur Tower, Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/212;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with digital indication. Its maximum capacity is 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to stop the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg. to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(55)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4396.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पल एन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए सी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एप्पल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/213 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

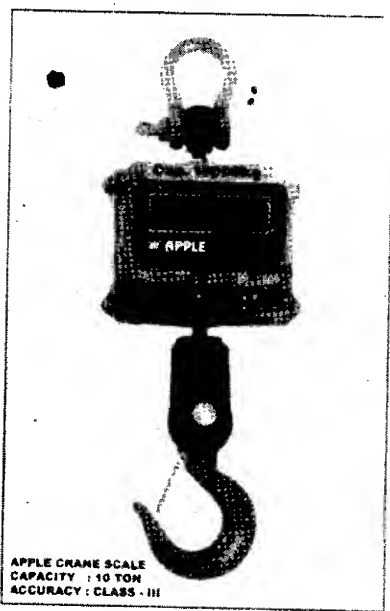
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(55)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2005

S.O. 4396.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of "AC" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "APPLE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Apple Instrumentation, 101, Ravi Plaza, Opp. Dariapur Tower, Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/213:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 5000 kg. and minimum capacity of 20 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

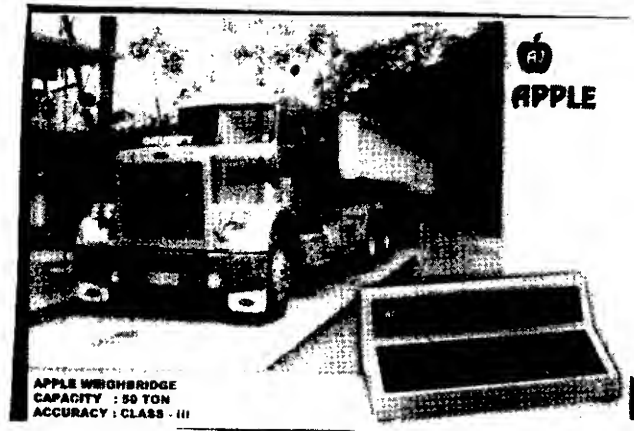
[F. No. WM-21(55)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4397.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एप्पल इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन 101, रवि प्लाजा, दरियापुर टावर के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380001, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू ई" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एप्पल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/214 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोडसेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(55)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4397. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of "AWE" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "APPLE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Apple Instrumentation, 101, Ravi Plaza, Opp. Dariapur Tower, Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/214;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for the value of 5 kg. or more and with the value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(55)/2003]

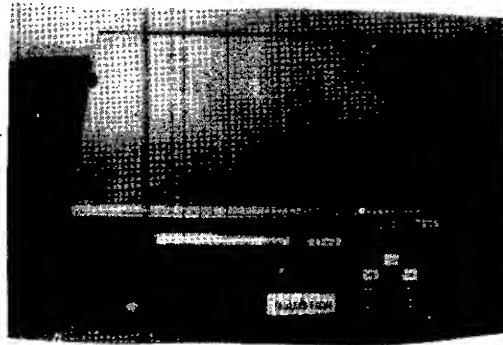
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4398.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मल्टी वे (इण्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, रोपड़ रोड, पट्टोल पम्प के निकट, ग्राम-चौकीबाल, नालागढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एम डब्ल्यू सी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मल्टी वे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/440 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(42)/2005]

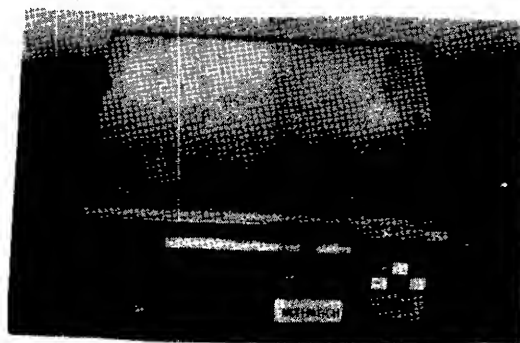
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4398.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "MWC" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MULTI WEIGH" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Multi Weigh (India) Private Limited, Ropar Road, Near Petrol Pump, Village-Choukiwal, Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/440:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(42)/2005]

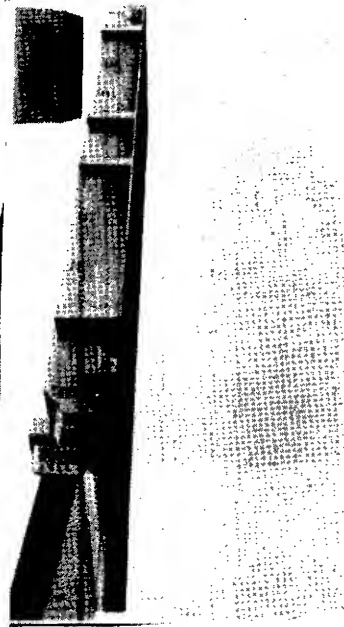
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4399.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दीप मार्केटिंग, ए/2, शगुन फ्लैट कासमोविला शे हाऊस के पास प्रेमचन्द नगर रोड, सैटलाइट, अहमदाबाद-380015, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी डब्ल्यू-30 टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्शन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डिगी वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/437 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तोल सेतु प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(05)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4399.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of "DW-40T" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Digi Weigh" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Deep Marketting, A/2, Shagun Flats Near Cosmovila Row House, Premchand Nagar Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad-380 015, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/437;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principl, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

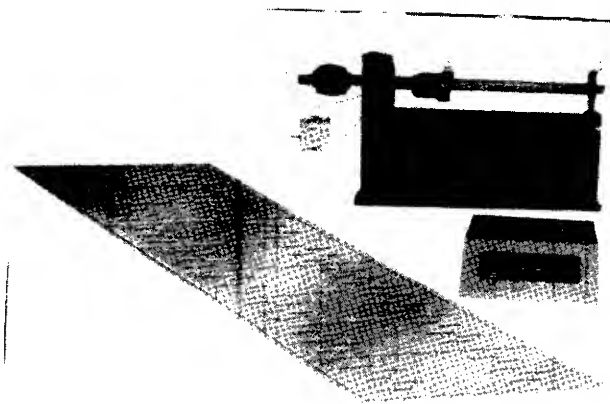
[F. No. WM-21(05)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4400.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दीप मार्केटिंग, ए/2, शागुन फ्लाट कासमोविला शे हाऊस के पास, प्रेमचंद नगर रोड, सैटलाइट, अहमदाबाद-380015, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी डब्ल्यू-30टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्शन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डिगी वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/438 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्शन किट) प्रकार का है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा., या उससे अधिक, के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

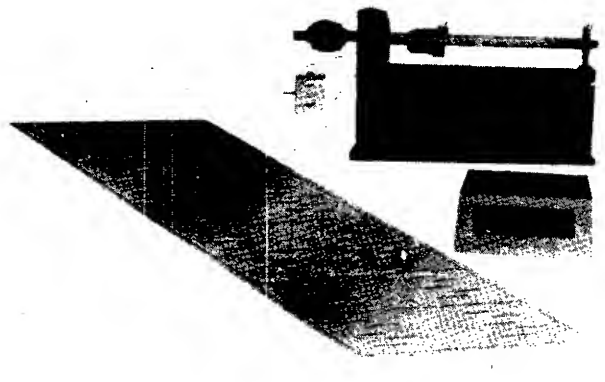
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(05)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4400. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication of "DW-30T" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Digi Weigh" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Deep Marketing, A/2, Shagun Flats, Near Cosmovila Row House, Permchand Nagar Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad-380015, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/438:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne, and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg, or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

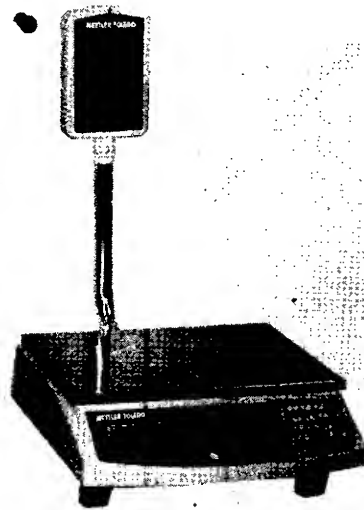
[F. No. WM-21(05)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4401.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेट्रीलर-टोलीडो इंडिया प्रा.लि., अमर हिल, साकी विहार रोड, मुम्बई द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "रिटेल किंग एस डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के दोहरी रेंज का अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेट्रीलर टोलीडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/280 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

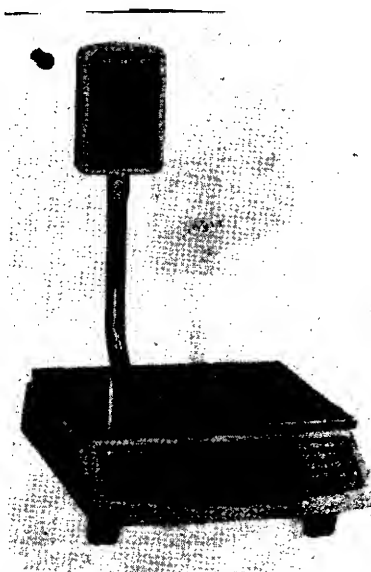
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(110)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4401. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) of dual range with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of "Retail King SW" series with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Pvt. Ltd. Amar Hill, Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/280;



The said model is a strain gauge load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument of (Table top type) its maximum capacity 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 20 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. upto 10 kg and 2 g. above 10 kg. and up to 20 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The machine is also having price computing piece counting and printing facility.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

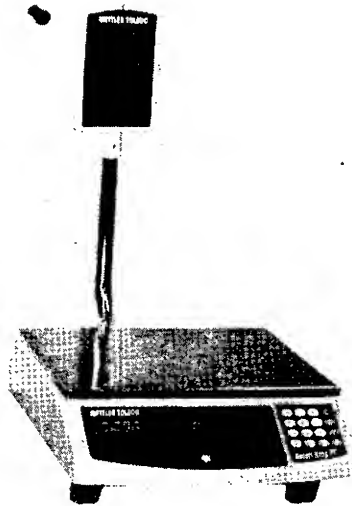
(F. No. WM-21(110)/2004)

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. भा. 4402.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेट्रीलर-टोलीडो इंडिया प्रा. लि., अमर हिल, साकी विहार रोड, मुम्बई द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "रिटेल किंग एस डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के दोहरी रेंज का अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मीटलर टोलीडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/281 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्रॉमिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(110)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4402.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of "Retail King PC" series with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hill, Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/281;



The said Model is a strain gauge load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). Its maximum capacity of 15 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The machine is also having price computing, piece counting and printing facility.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power, conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 Kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

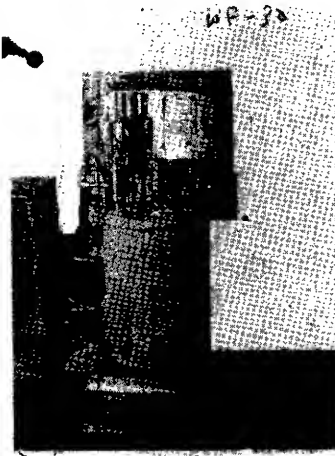
[F. No. WM-21(110)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4403.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान फिनिंग सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शेड सं. 20, हरीचंद कंपाउंड, एल बी एस (वेस्ट) मुम्बई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित “डब्ल्यू एफ-30” शृंखला के स्वचालित गुरुत्वमापी भरण उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्पानपैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/392 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित भरण उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्शक तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। जिसका अधिकतम आउटपुट यहूनोजल 24 भरण/मिनट है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग दूध, मिनरल वाटर, तेल, फलों का रस, कोटनाशक, अरक इत्यादि द्रवों को भरने में प्रयुक्त होती है।

म्यामिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जो 200 ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. या समतुल्य तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

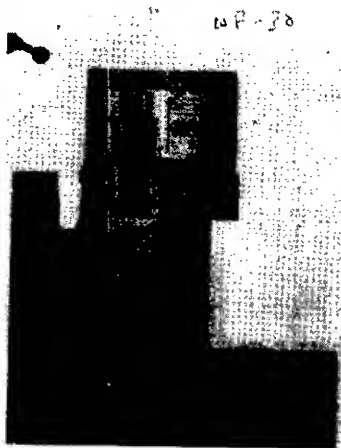
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(190)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4403.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of series "WF-30" (herein referred to as the said model) and with brand name "SPANPAK" manufactured by M/s. Span Filling Systems Private Limited, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/392:



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. Its maximum output is 60 fills per minute through multiple nozzle. It operates on three phase AC 440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling liquids like milk, mineral water, oil fruit juice, pesticides, arrack etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 200 kg. to 30 kg. or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

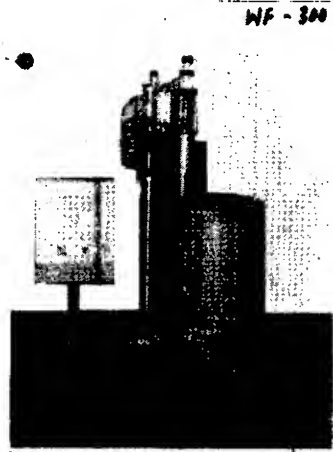
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4404.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित पाधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गयी है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान फिलिंग सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शेड सं. 20, हरीचंद कंपाउंड, एल बी एस (वेस्ट) मुम्बई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित “डब्ल्यू एफ-300” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित गुरुत्वमापी भरण उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिमके ब्रांड का नाम “स्पानपैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/393 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित भरण उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। जिसका अधिकतम आउटपुट बहुनोजल 24 भरण/मिनट है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका प्रयोग दुग्ध, मिनरल वाटर, तेल, फलों का रस, कीटनाशक, अरक इत्यादि द्रवों को भरने में प्रयुक्त होती है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के, अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 30 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. या समतुल्य तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम 21(190)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4404. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of series "WF-300" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) and with brand name "SPANPAK" manufactured by M/s. Span Filling Systems Private Limited, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg (west), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/393;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of a maximum capacity of 300 Kg. The liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. Its maximum output is 24 fills per minute through multiple nozzle. It operates on three phase AC 440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling liquids like milk, mineral water, oil fruit juice, pesticides, arrack etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 30 kg to 1000 kg or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

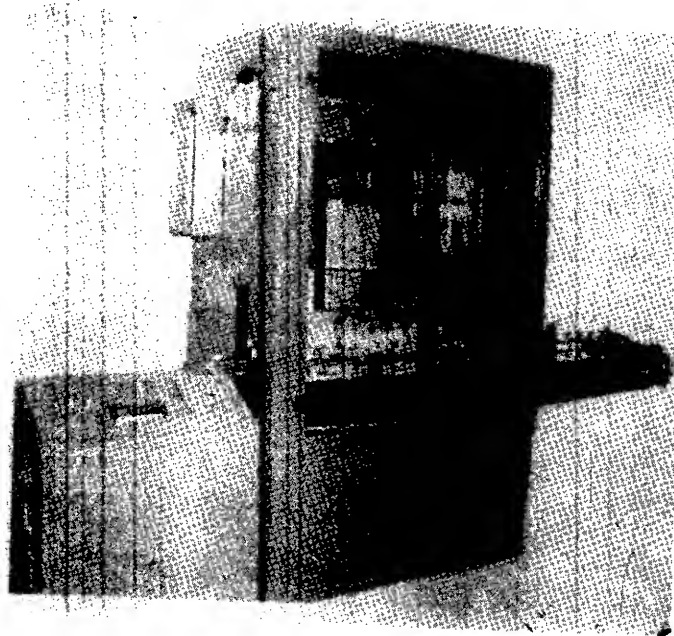
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4405.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और () द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान फिलिंग सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शेड सं० 20, हरीचंद कंपाउंड, एल बी एस मार्ग (वेस्ट) मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित "वी एफ-30" श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्पानपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/220 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल पूर्व नियम आयातनिक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन प्रकार) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30000 मि. लि. है। इसका अधिकतम आउटपुट 80 भरण 1 मिनट है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। यह द्रवों जैसे दुग्ध, मिनरल वाटर, तेल, फलों का जूस, रस, कीटनाशक, अरक इत्यादि को भरने में प्रयुक्त होती है।

म्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जो 10 मि.ली. से 30000 मि.ली. की क्षमता वाले हैं।

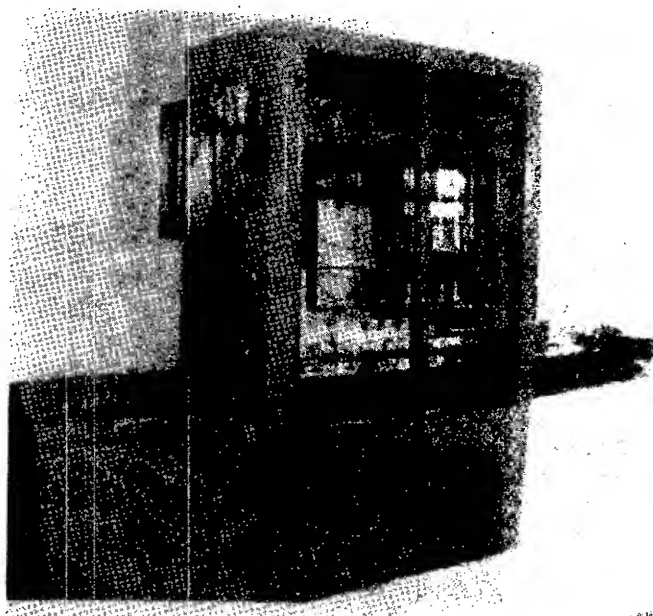
[फ़ा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(190)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4405.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Filling Machine (Piston type) of series "VF-30" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) and with brand name "SPANPAK" manufactured by M/s. Span Filling Systems Private Limited, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/220;



The said Model is a pre-set volumetric Automatic Filling Machine (Piston type) of a maximum capacity of 30000ml. Its maximum output is 80 fills per minute. It operates on three phase AC 440V and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling liquids like milk, mineral water, oil fruit juice, pesticides, arrack etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 10ml to 3000ml or equivalent mass, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

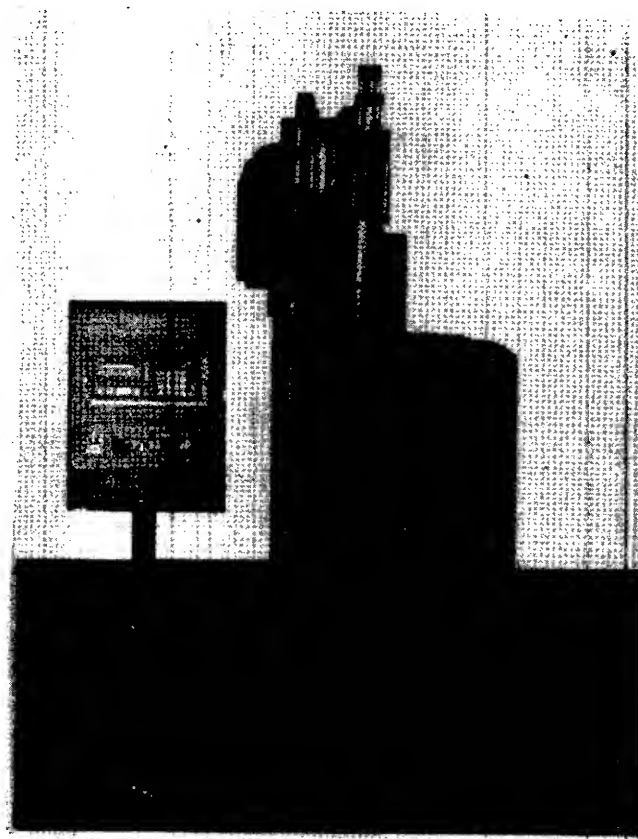
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4406.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान फिलिंग सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, शेड सं० 20, हरीचंद कंपाउंड, एल बी एस (वेस्ट) मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित "वी एफ-300" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्पानपैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/221 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल पूर्व नियम धनात्मक विस्थापन प्रकार का स्वचालित भरण मशीन है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 लीटर जो एकल और बहुपिस्टन वाली है। इसका अधिकतम आउटपुट 24 भरण 1 मिनट है। उपकरण 44 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। यह द्रव्यों जैसे दुग्ध, मिनरल वाटर, तेल, फलों का जूस, रस, कीटनाशक, अरक इत्यादि को भरने में प्रयुक्त होती है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जो 30 लीटर से 1000 लीटर की क्षमता वाले हैं।

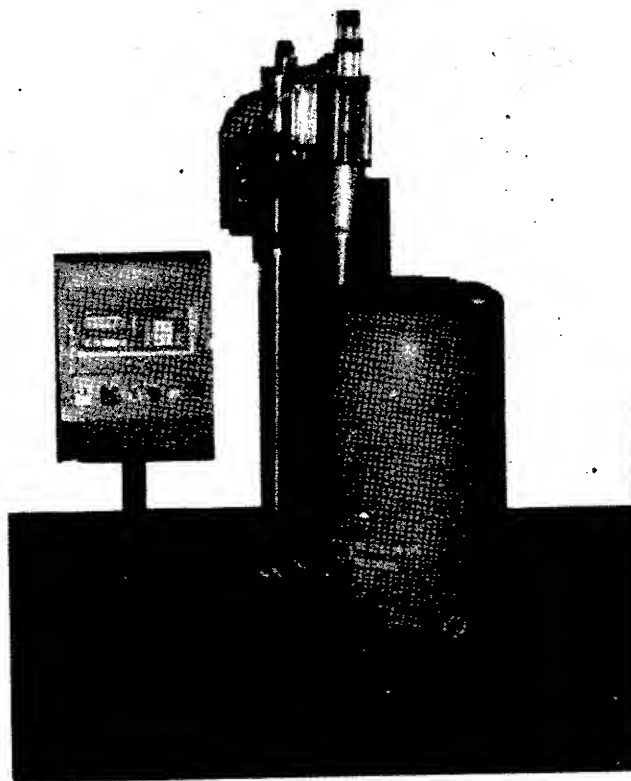
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(190)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4406. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Filling Machine of series "VF-300" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) and with brand name "SPANPAK" manufactured by M/s. Span Filling Systems Private Limited, Shed No. 20, Harichand Compound, L.B.S. Marg (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/221;



The said model is a pre-set positive displacement type Automatic Filling Machine of maximum capacity 1000 Litre with single or multiple piston. Its maximum output is 24 fills per minute. It operates on three phase AC 440V and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. It is used for filling liquids like milk, mineral water, oil fruit juice, pesticides, arrack etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging between 30 litre to 1000 litre manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

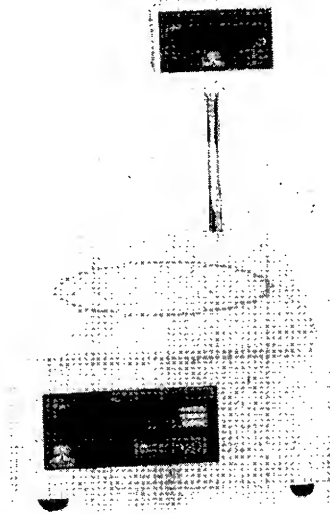
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4407.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जी ई सी स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 20/82, यमुना किनारा, धर्म कांटा के सामने, जीओनी मंडी, आगरा, 282004 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जी ई सी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जी ई सी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/505 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

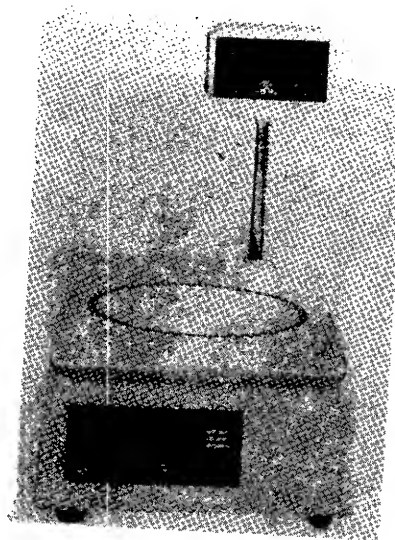
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(41)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4407. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "GET" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "GEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. GEC Scale Industries, 20/82, Jamuna Kinara, Opposite Dharam Kanta, Jeonoi Mandi, Agra-282004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/505;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

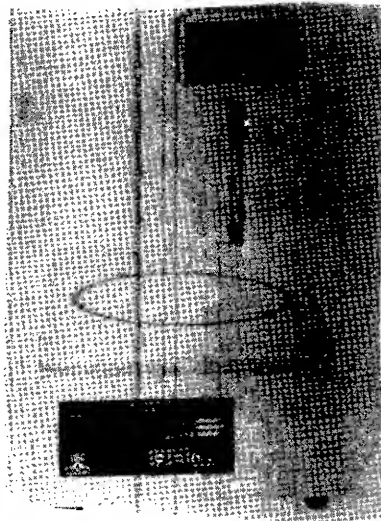
[F. No. WM-21(41)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4408.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जी ई सी स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 20/82, यमुना किनारा, धर्म कांटा के सामने, जीओनी मंडी, आगरा, 282004 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी ई टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जी ई सी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/506 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

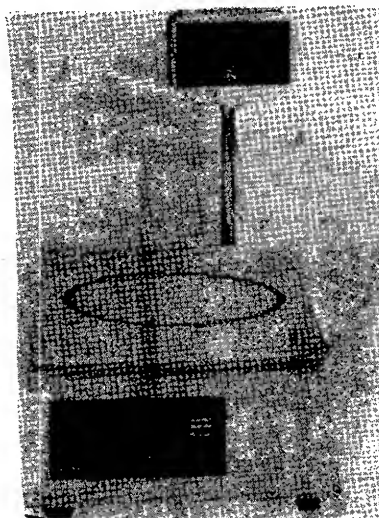
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(41)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the, 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4408. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GET" series of Medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. GEC Scale Industries, 20/82, Jamuna Kinara, Opposite Dharam Kanta, Jeonoi Mandi, Agra-282004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/506;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. Its has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

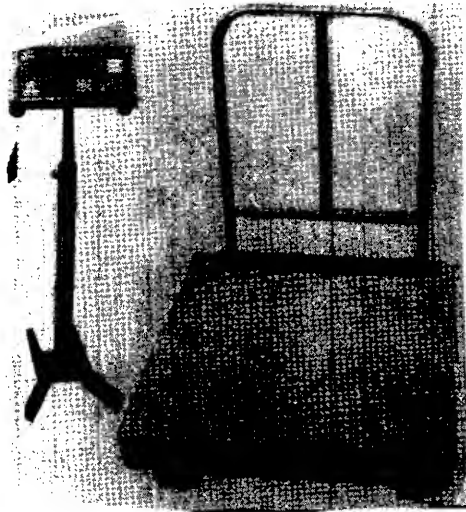
[F. No. WM-21(41)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4409.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जी ई सी स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 20/82, यमुना किनारा, धर्म कांटा के सामने, जीओपी मंडी, आगरा, 282004 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जी ई पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जी ई सी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिट्ठा आई एन डी/09/2005/507 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त माडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा., या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा.से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

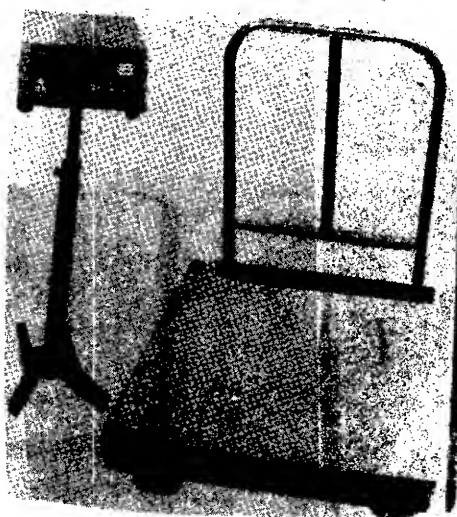
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(41)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4409. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "GEP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "GEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. GEC Scale Industries, 20/82, Jamuna Kinara, Opposite Dharam Kanta, Jeonoi Mandi, Agra-282004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/507;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 10kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50kg to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(41)/2005]

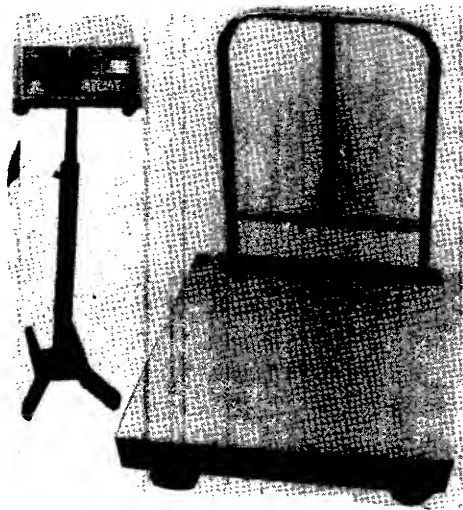
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4410.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जी ई सी स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 20/82, यमुना किनारा, धर्म कांटा के सामने, जीओनी मंडी, आगरा, 282004 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी ई पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जी ई सी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्नआई एन डी/09/05/508 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) लोड का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(41)/2005]

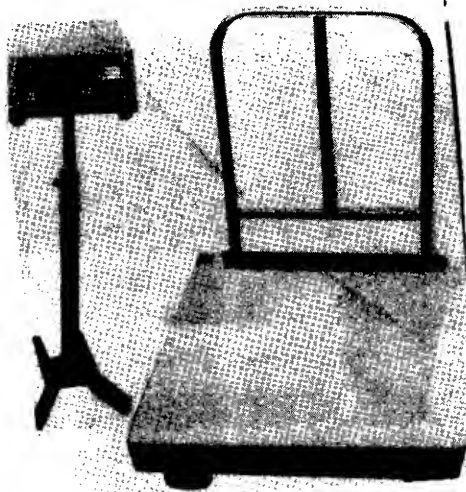
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4410. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GEP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. GEC Scale Industries, 20/82, Jamuna Kinara, Opposite Dharam Kanta, Jeonoi Mandi, Agra-282 004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/508;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(41)/2005]

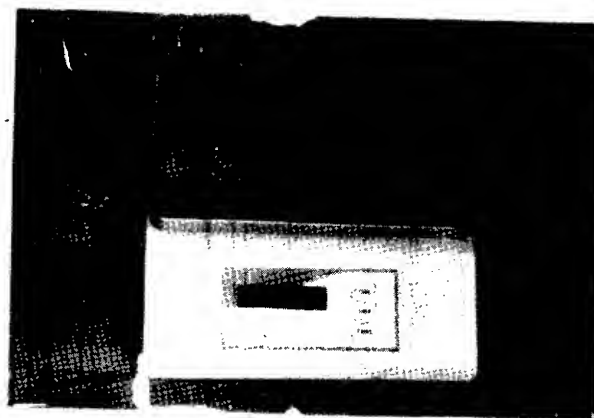
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4411.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कृष्णापथ एन्टरप्राइजेज, बोहरा गणेशजी मन्दिर के सामने, उदयपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के ई-102" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एनजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/878 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2005]

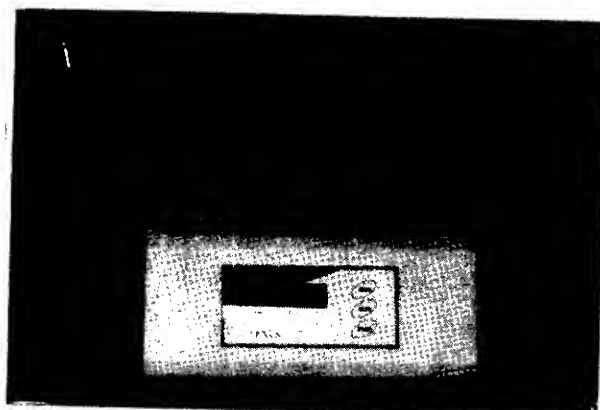
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4411. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top Type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KE-102" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ENERGY" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Krishnath Enterprises, Opp. Bohra Ganeshji Temple, Udaipur, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/878;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4412.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कृष्णापम एन्टरप्राइजेज, बोहरा गणेशजी मन्दिर के सामने, उदयपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "के ई-101" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एनजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/877 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टैमिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2005]

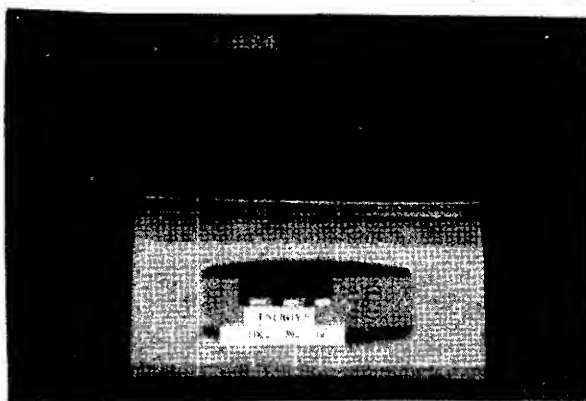
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4412. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "KE-101" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ENERGY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Krishnapath Enterprises, Opp. Bohra Ganeshji Temple, Udaipur, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/877;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 11kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of to 50g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2005]

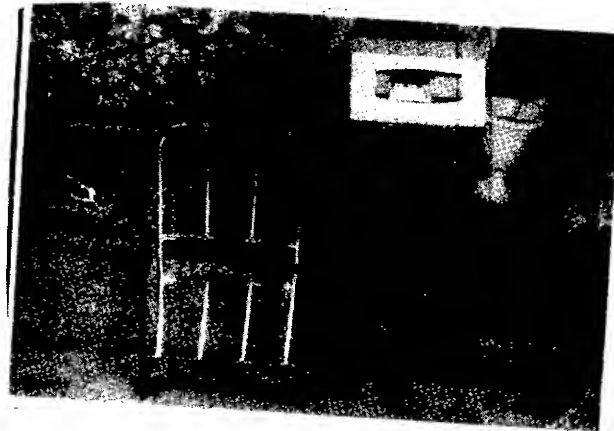
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. अ. 4413.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कृष्णापथ एन्टरप्राइजेज, बोहरा गणेशजी मन्दिर के सामने, उदयपुर, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "के ई-103" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एनजी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/879 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यापत्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं मान और "ई" 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2005]

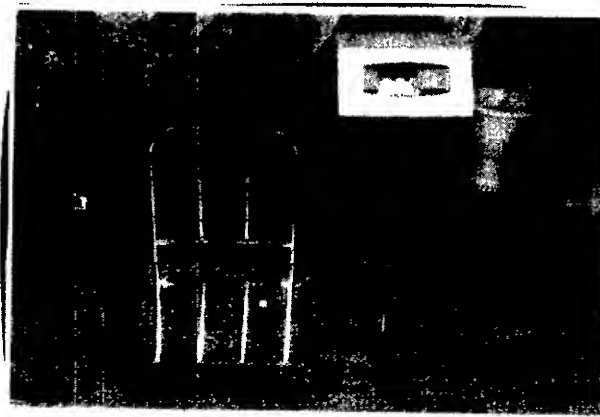
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4413. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KE-103" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ENERGY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Krishnapath Enterprises, Opp. Bohra Ganeshji Temple, Udaipur, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/879;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

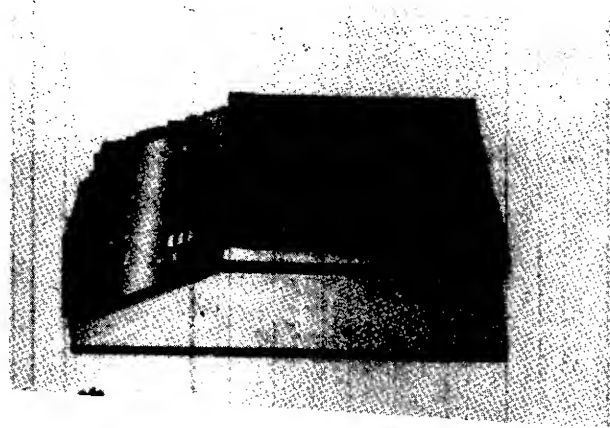
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4414.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्केल टेक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स सर्विस प्रा० लि० # 246 (थुराल # 137) अंगप्पा नइकेन स्ट्रीट, पहली मंजिल, इराबालू स्ट्रीट के सामने, पेरिज, चेन्नई-600001 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टेंडेम टी-जे" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्केल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/483 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टोप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2005]

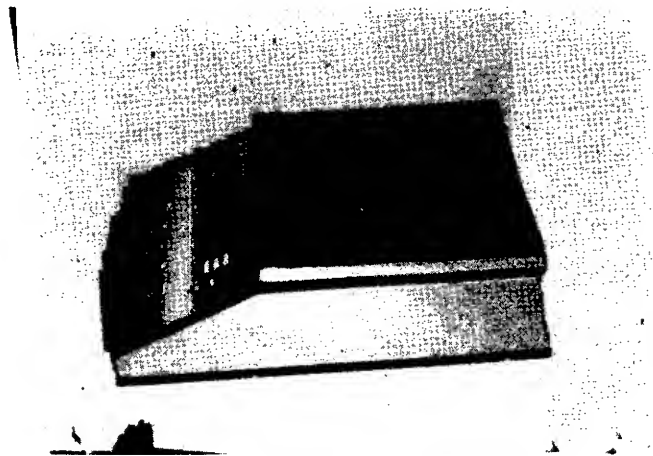
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4414. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TANDEM-TJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SCALETECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Scaletech Instruments and Services Pvt. Ltd., # 246 (Old # 137), Angappa Naicken Street, 1st Floor, Facing Errabalu Street, Parrys, Chennai-600 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/483;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

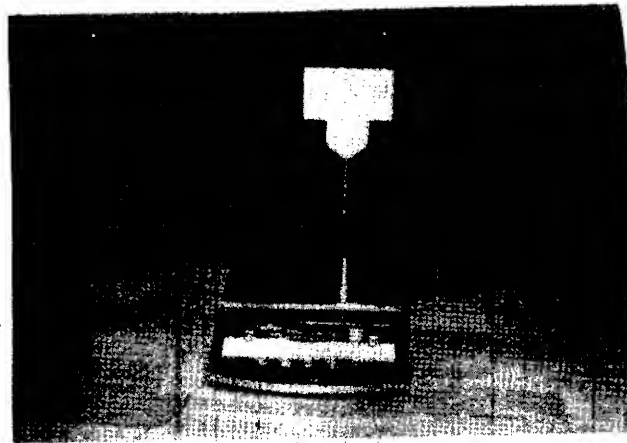
[F. No. WM-21(59)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4415.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्केल टेक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स सर्विस प्रा० लि० # 246 (धुराल # 137) अंगप्पा नइकेन स्ट्रीट, पहली मंजिल, इराबालू स्ट्रीट के सामने, पेरिज, चेन्नई-600001 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "महावीर एम एच" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्केल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/484 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट के मद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2005]

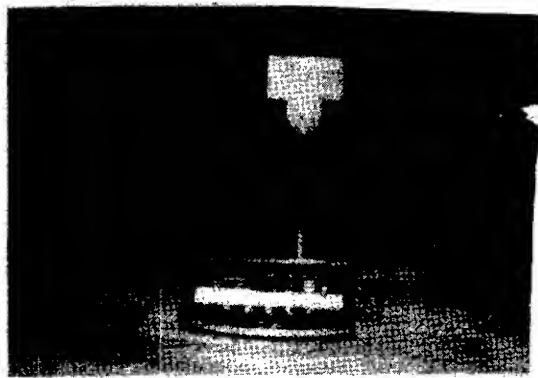
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4415. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MAHAVIR-MF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SCALETECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Scaletech Instruments and Services Pvt. Ltd., # 246 (Old # 137), Angappa Naicken Street, 1st Floor, Facing Errabalu Street, Parrys, Chennai-600 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/484;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

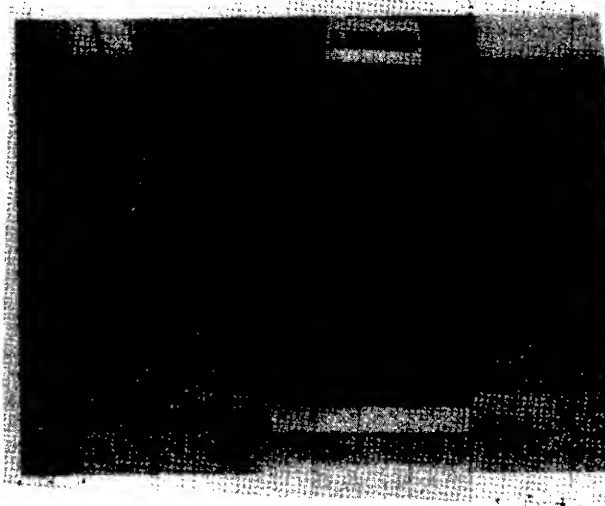
[F. No. WM-21(59)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4416.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्केल टेक इस्ट्रुमेंट्स सर्विस प्रा० लि० # 246 (थुराल # 137) अंगप्पा नड्केन स्ट्रीट, पहली मंजिल, इराबालू स्ट्रीट के सामने, पेरिज, चेन्नई-600001 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "स्केल टेक-एस आई एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्केल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/485 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2005]

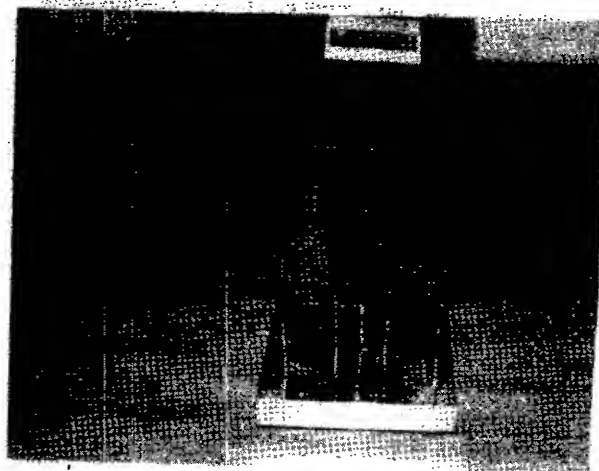
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4416.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SCALETECH-SIS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SCALETECH" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Scaletech Instruments and Services Pvt. Ltd., # 246 (Old # 137), Angappa Naicken Street, 1st Floor, Facing Errabalu Street, Parrys, Chennai-600 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/485;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approval model has been manufactured.

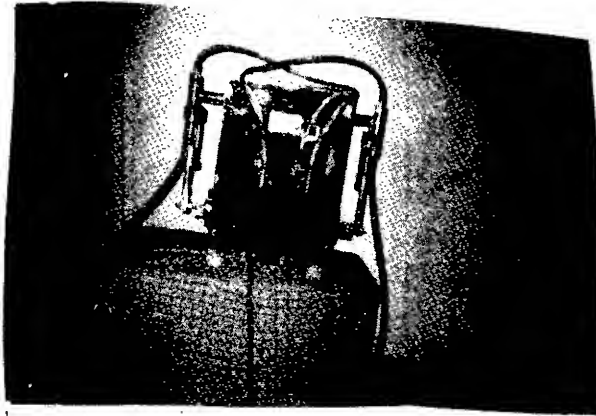
[F. No. WM-21(59)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4417.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टेक्नो कंसल्टेंट, # उत्तर उसमान रोड, टी नगर, चेन्नई - 600017 द्वारा निर्मित स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित, भारात्मक भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) यांत्रिकी प्रकार, "टी सी-पी एफ" शृंखला के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टेक्नो" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/767 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक यांत्रिकी प्रकार का भारात्मक भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. या मि. ली में समतुल्य आयतन है। इस में बहु ट्रेक सिस्टम है, जो पैकेट में, चिप-चिपे द्रव्य उत्पाद जैसे खाद्य तेल, घी, वनस्पति, मासरीन इत्यादि को भरने और सीलबंद करने में प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसकी भरत दर, 30 भरत प्रति मिनट है (अधिकतम) जो पैकेट के आकार और द्रव्य में चिप-चिपाहट पर निर्भर करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले रेंज में हैं।

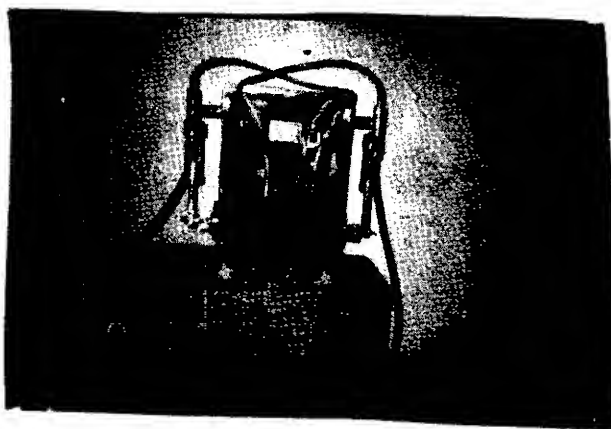
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(20)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4417. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine (Piston Filler) of mechanical type of "TC-PF" series with brand name "TECHNO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Techno Consultants, #138, North Usman Road, T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/767;



The said model is an automatic gravimetric filling machine (Piston Filler) of mechanical type with a capacity in the range of 2 g to 1000 g or equivalent volume in ml. It has multi-track system for filling the packets and sealing device used for filling of viscous liquid products like vegetable oils, ghee, vanaspati, margarine etc. as the case may be. It fills 30 fills per minute (max.) depending upon the size of the pack and viscosity of the liquids.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2 g to 1000 g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approval model has been manufactured.

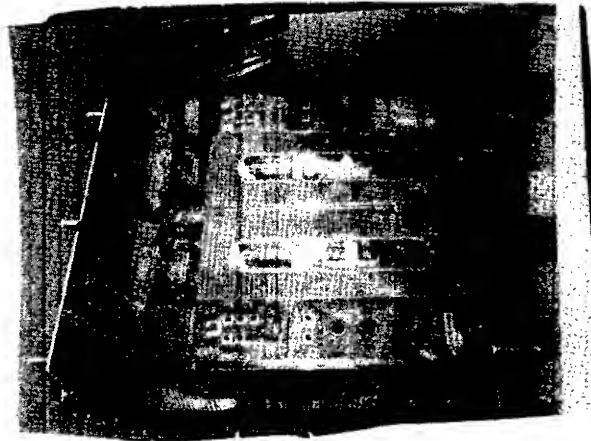
[F. No. WM-21(20)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4418.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप यानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साई तेजा पैकेजिंग सिस्टम्स, प्लॉट नं० 28, उत्तर कमला नगर, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा निर्मित स्वतः सूचक, स्वचालित, भारात्मक भरण मशीन (टाइम आधारित एफ एफ एस मशीन) "नाइस पैक-जी एफ" शृंखला के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नाइस पैक" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/765 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित भारात्मक भरण मशीन (टाइम आधारित एफ एफ एस मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. या मि. ली. में समतुल्य आयतन की रेंज में है। यह गुरुत्व प्रवाह सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करता है और यह फैबरिक, सफेदी, नील, दूध, छाछ, ताड़ी, खनिज पानी जैसे मुक्त बहने वाले सभी गैर-चिपचिपे द्रव्य को भरने में प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसकी भरत 20 भरत प्रति मिनट है (अधिकतम) पैकट की और द्रव्य की मात्रा के ऊपर निर्भर है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की रेंज में क्षमता वाले हैं।

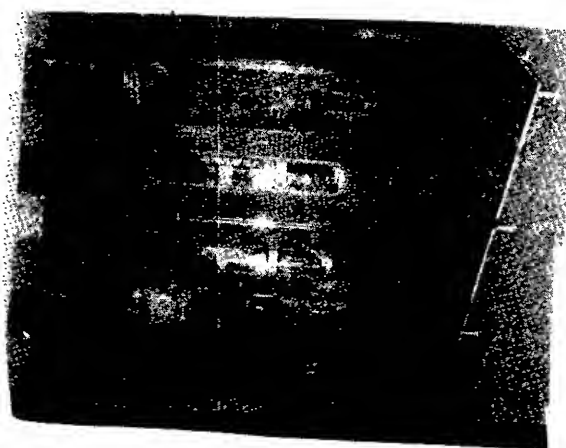
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(46)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4418. —Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine (Time based-FFS Machine) of "NICE PAC-GF" series with brand name "NICE-PAC" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sai Teja Packaging Systems, Plot No. 28, North Kamala Nagar, ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/765;



The said model is an automatic gravimetric filling machine (Time based-FFS Machine) with a capacity in the range of 10g to 1000g or equivalent volume in ml. It works on the principle of gravity flow and used for filling of all free flowing non-viscous liquids like fabric, whitener, blue, milk, butter milk, arrack, mineral water etc. It fills 20 fills per minute (max.) depending upon the size of the pack and quantity of the liquids to be filled.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10g to 1000g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

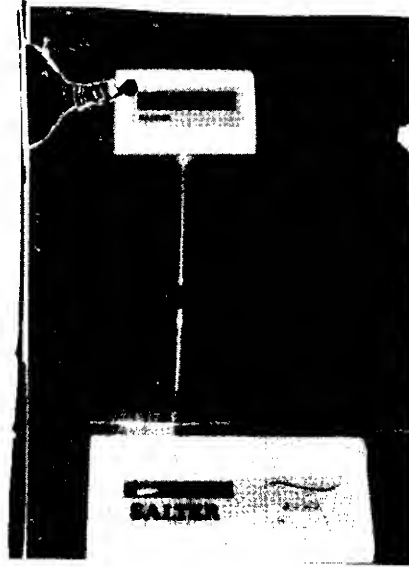
[F. No. WM-21(46)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4419.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साल्टर स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, आर-2360, न्यू टैक्सटाइल मार्किट, रिंग रोड, (सहारा दरवाजे के सामने) सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ए जे" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/606 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा., तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(32)/2004]

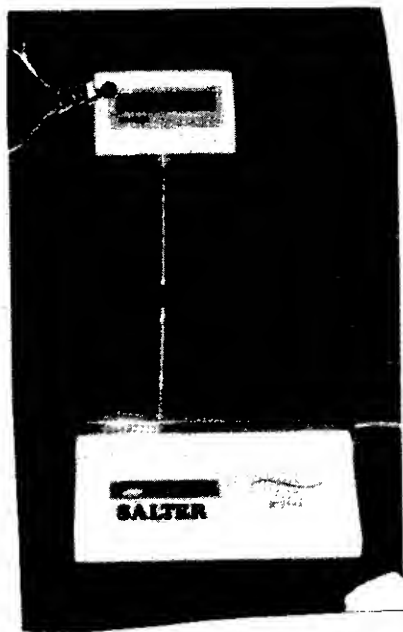
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4419.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SAJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SALTER" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Salter Scale Industries, R-2360, New Textile Market, Ring Road, Opp. Sahara Darwaja, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/606;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 12kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) displays indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(32)/2004]

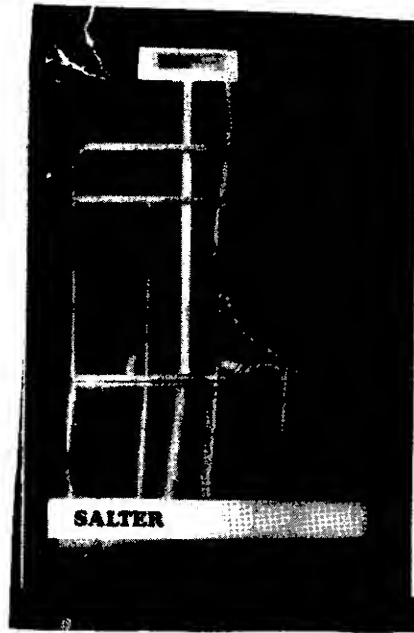
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7. नवम्बर, 2005

का. अ. 4420.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स साल्टर स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, आर-2360, न्यू टेक्सटाल मार्केट, रिंग रोड, (सहारा दरवाजे के सामने) सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ए एच पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/607 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्राम हैं। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्ट्रामिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक 'ई' गान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के सप्ततुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(32)/2004]

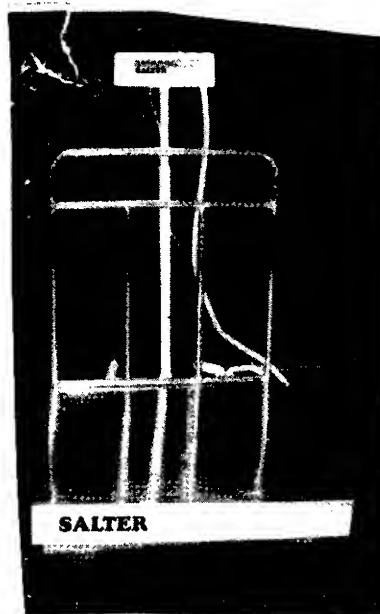
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4420.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "SAHP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SALTER" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Salter Scale Industries, R-2360, New Textile Market, Ring Road, Opp. Sahara Darwaja, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/607;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(32)/2004]

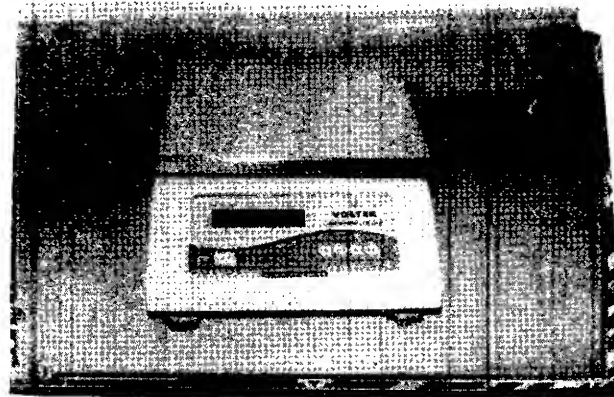
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4421.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वोल्टेक इंडस्ट्रीज, 39/5429, ब्रिज एवेन्यू रोड, पानमपिल्लूनगर, कोचीन-20 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "बी बी-टी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वोल्टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/429 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन अस्वचालित उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम हैं। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए उसे खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)-2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक मानक प्रशासन

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4421.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "VB-TT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "VOLTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Voltek Industries, 39/5429, Bridge Avenue Road, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin-20 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/429;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternatue current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(45)/2005]

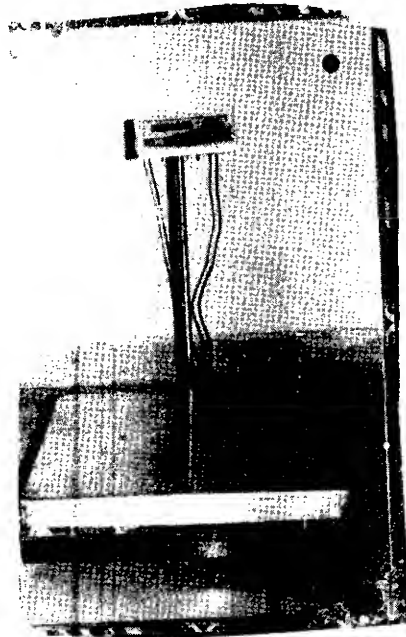
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4422.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वोल्टेक इंडस्ट्रीज, 39/5429, ब्रिज एवेन्यू रोड, पानमपिल्लीनगर, कोचीन-20 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "वी बी-टी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वोल्टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/430 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)/2005]

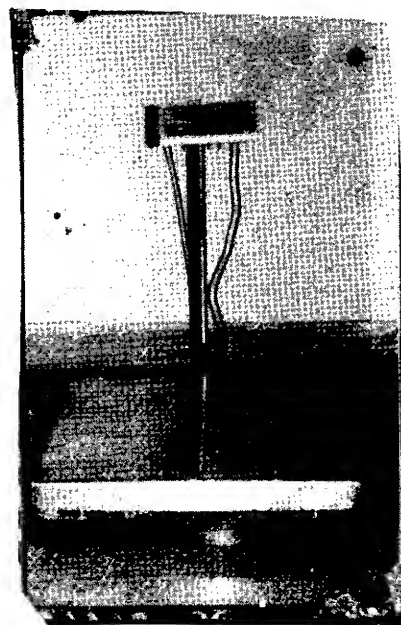
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4422.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "VB-TP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VOLTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Voltek Industries, 39/5429, Bridge Avenue Road, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin-20 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/430;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

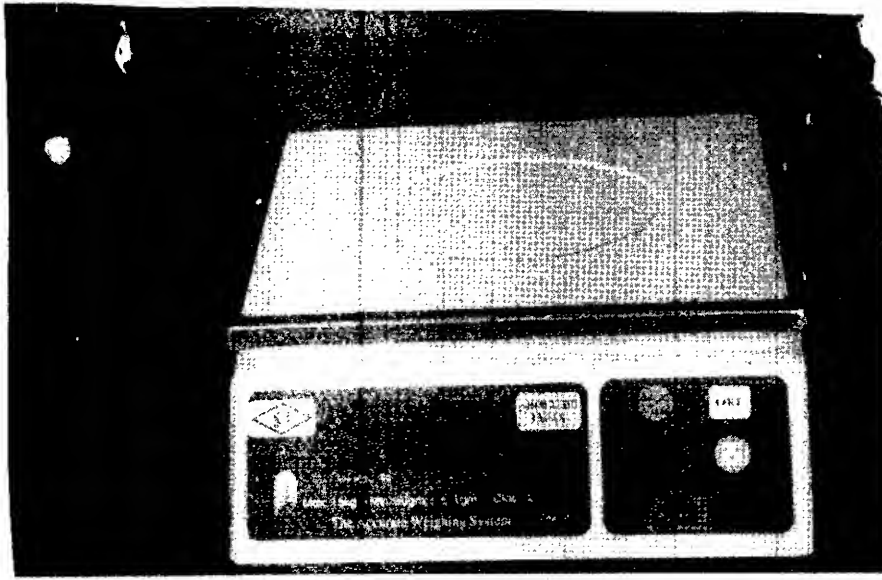
[F. No. WM-21(45)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4423.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम 84, विवेकानन्दपुरी, सराय रोहिला, दिल्ली-110007 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ई एल" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनशुय जापान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप का प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(40)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4423.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "EL" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHIMADZU JAPAN" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Electronic System, 84, Vivekanandpuri, Sarai Rohalla, Delhi-110007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/412;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

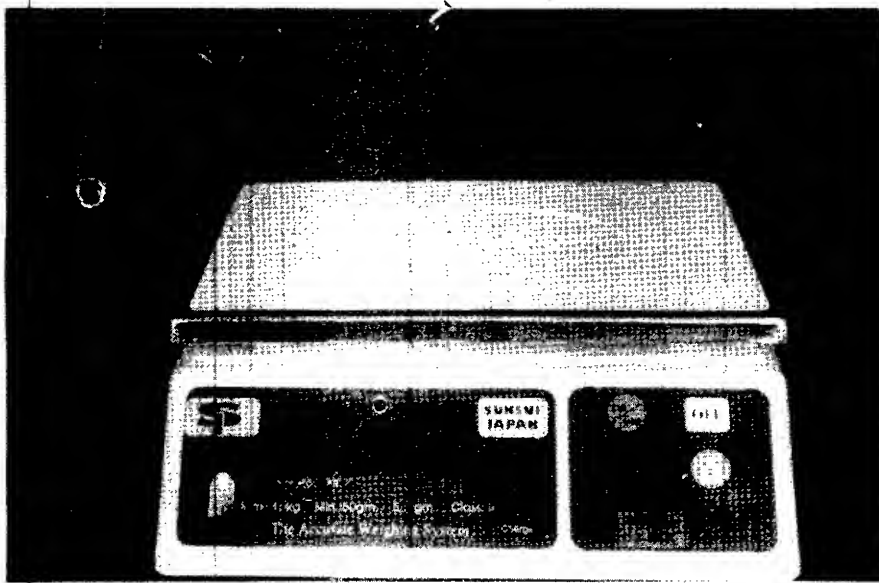
[F.No. WM-21 (40)/2005]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4424.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, 84, विवेकानन्दपुरी, सहाय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली-110007 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डी जे" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनशुय जापान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/413 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्राम हैं। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(40)/2005]

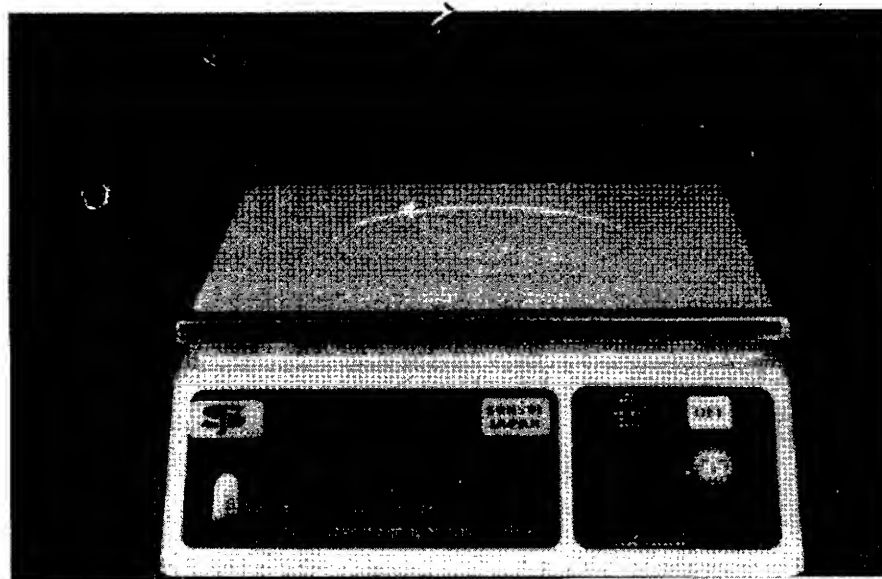
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4424.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DJ" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SUNSUI JAPAN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Electronic System, 84, Vivekanandpuri, Sarai Rohalla, Delhi-110007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/413;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) displays indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

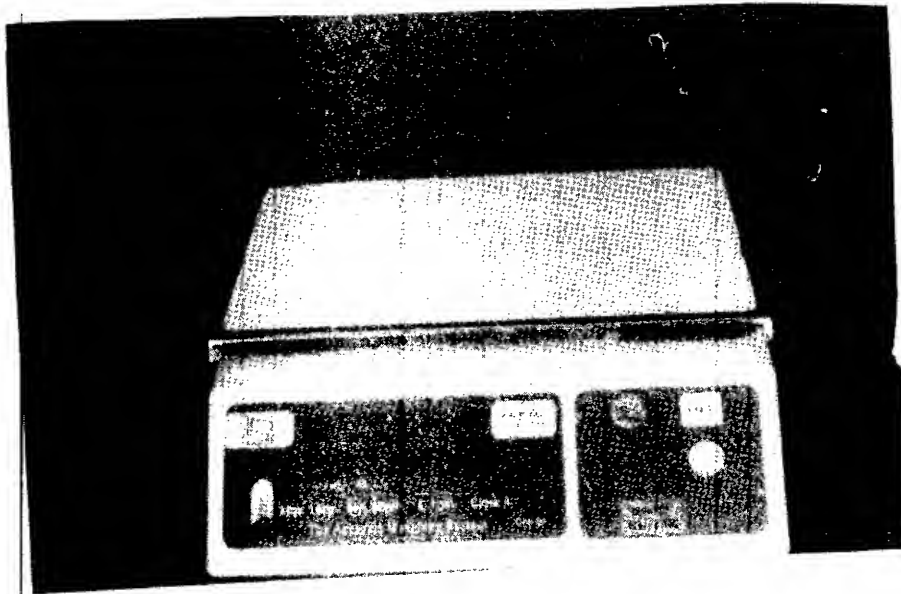
[F. No. WM-21(40)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4425.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) घाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, 84, विवेकानन्दपुरी, सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली-110007 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "जी डी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनशुय जापान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि. आई एन डी/09/2005/414 सभमुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यता मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनमानक या शून्यक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

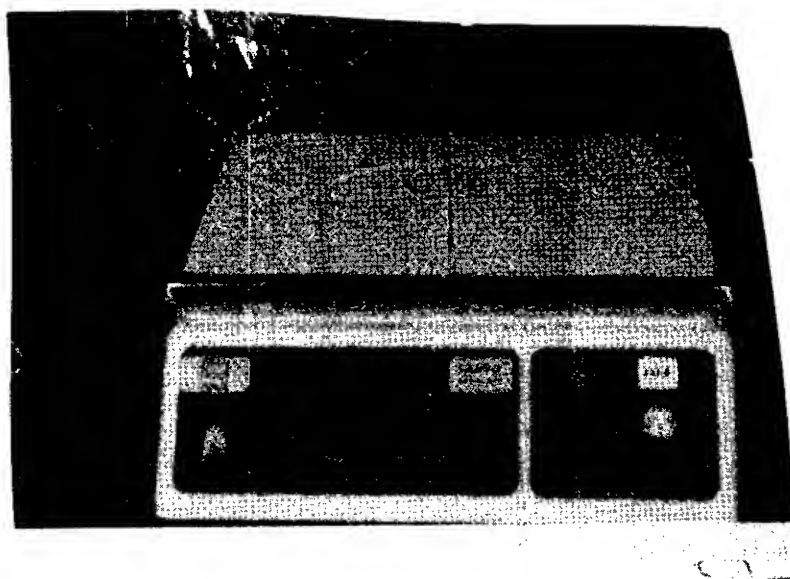
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम.-23/00/2005/414]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक सेवा विभाग

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4425.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "GD" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SARTO GERMAN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Electronic System, 84, Vivekanandpuri, Sarai Rohalla, Delhi-110007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/414;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

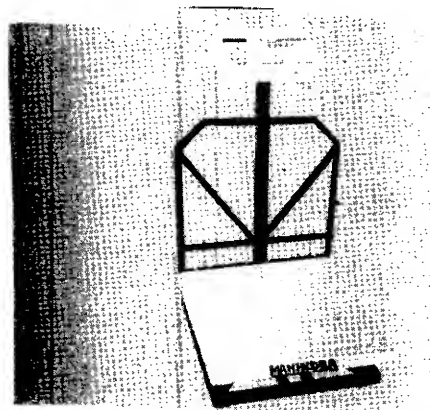
[F. No. WM-21(40)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

फा.सं. 4/426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स महेन्द्रा स्केल्स, श्री विश्वनाथ नगर, दबोहा लसकर रोड, भिन्ड-477001 मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम एस पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "महेन्द्रा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/432 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

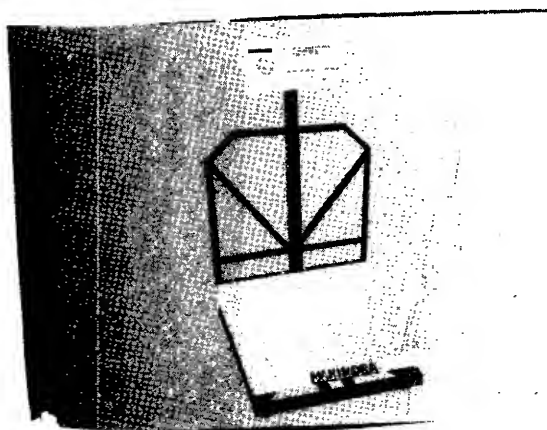
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(109)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4426.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "MSP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAHENDRA" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mahendra Scales, Shri Viswanath Nagar, Daboha Laskar Road, Bhind -477001, Madhya Pradesh which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/432;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

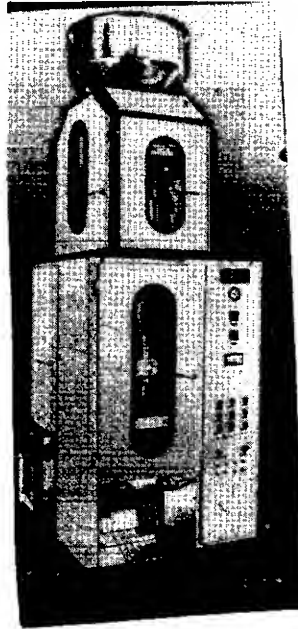
[F. No. WM-21(109)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4427.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इंपैक फेब्रीकेशन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सी-17, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ए पी आई आई सी जेनल आफिस के समीप, कोका कोला फैक्टरी के निकट, मौला अली, हैदराबाद-500040 द्वारा निर्मित "आई एफ पी एल-ए" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आई एफ पी एल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/739 समनुद्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगरफिल्टर) है। इसकी क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. या समतुल्य मात्रा की रेंज में है। इसका उपयोग दुग्ध पाउडर, मसाले, काफीचूर्ण, चाय चूर्ण, डिटर्जेंट पाउडर, भूमि से प्राप्त मसाले, दंत मंजन, रसायन आदि गैर मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उत्पादन अधिकतम 60 भरण प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. तक की क्षमता है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(340)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

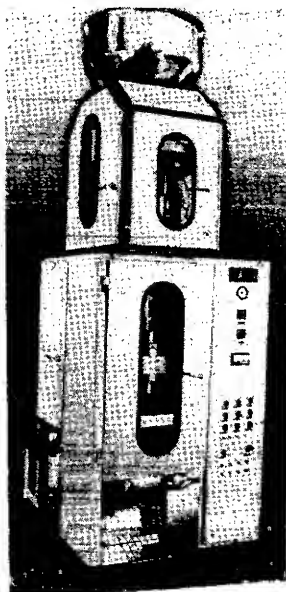
New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4427.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, Automatic, Filling Machine (Auger Filler) of "IFPL-A" series with brand name "IFPL" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Inpack Fabrications Private. Limited., C-17, Industrial Estate, adjoining to APIIC Zonal Office, Near Coca Cola Factory, Moula-Ali, Hydrabad-500040 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/739;

The said model is an automatic filling machine (Auger Filler) with a maximum capacity of 1000g or of equivalent volume. It is used for filling the non-free flowing products like milk powder, spices, coffee powder, tea powder, detergent powder, ground spices, tooth powder, chemicals etc. Its output is maximum 60 fills per minute. The instrument operates on single phase 230-Volts 3 KVA and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range 2g to 1000g or of equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(340)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4428.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इंपैक फेब्रीकेशन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सी-17, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ए पी आई आई सी जोनल आफिस के समीप, कोका कोला फैक्टरी के निकट, मौला अली, हैदराबाद-500040 द्वारा निर्मित "आई एफ पी एल-वी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आई एफ पी एल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/740 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. या समतुल्य मात्रा की रेंज में है। इसका उपयोग खाद्य तेल, घी, मेगरीन आदि जैसे विसकस द्रव उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उत्पादन अधिकतम 50 भरण प्रति मिनट है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के भरण मशीन भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 2 ग्रा. से 2000 ग्रा. तक की क्षमता है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(340)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

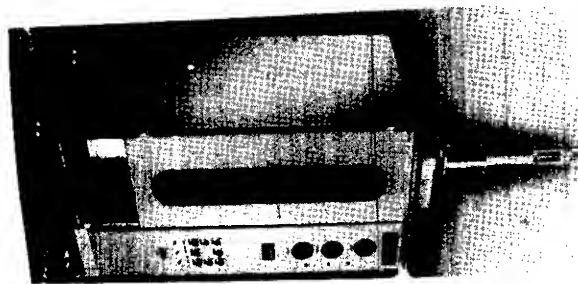
New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005*

S.O. 4428.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Liquid Filling Machine (Piston Filler) of 'IFPL-V' series with brand name 'IFPL' (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Inpack Fabrications Private Limited, C-17, Industrial Estate, adjoining, to APIIC Zonal Office, Near Coca Cola Factory, Moula-Ali, Hyderabad-500040 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/740;

The said model is an automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) with a maximum capacity of 1000g or of equivalent volume. It has sealing device and is used for filling of viscous liquid products like edible oil, ghee, magarine, etc. Its maximum output is 50 fills per minute. The instrument operates on single phase 230-Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g to 2000g and equivalent volume in ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

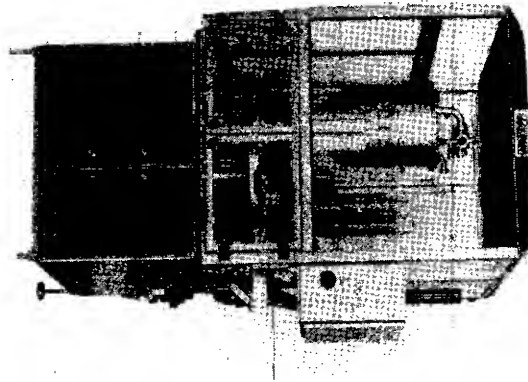
[F. No. WM-21(340)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4429.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ट्रेपको माइक्रोन इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, यूनिट सं. 63, भन्दूप इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, पन्नालाल कोम्म, एल बी एस मार्ग, भन्दूप (प.) मुंबई-400078 द्वारा निर्मित "211 के एस" श्रृंखला की स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ट्रेपको माइक्रोन" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.डी/09/05/652 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. या समतुल्य मात्र की है और क्षमता रेंज 10 ग्रा. या मि.ली. से 500 ग्रा. या मि.ली. है। इसका उत्पादन 2500 भरण प्रति घंटा है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसका उपयोग दही, आईसक्रीम आदि जैसे विसकास उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(286)/2004]

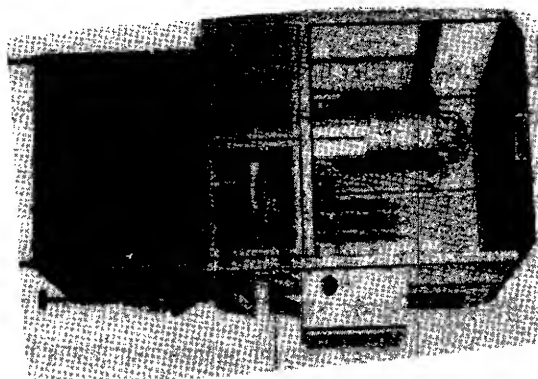
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4429.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) (herein referred to as the said model) of series '211 KS' and brand name 'TREPKO MICRON', manufactured by M/s. Trepko Micron Industries Private Limited, Unit No. 63, Bhandup Industrial Estate, Pannalal Comp. L.B.S.Marg, Bhandup (W), Mumbai-400078 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/652;

The said model is an automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) with single filling point having maximum capacity of 500g or equivalent volume and capacity range is 10g or ml to 500g or ml. Its output is 2500 fills per hour. It operates on 230/440 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. It is used for filling the viscous products like Curd, Ice cream, etc.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(286)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4430.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी और भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 3133 तारीख 2 सितम्बर, 2005 द्वारा उड़ीसा राज्य में पारादीप से पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन हेतु उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता की तारीख 29-9-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु अर्जित किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

पुलिस थाना : नन्दकुमार		जिला : पूर्व मिदनापुर		राज्य : पश्चिमी बंगाल	
गाँव का नाम	अधिकारिता सूचि संख्या	प्लॉट संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शीतलपुर	71	4138	00	01	83
		2593	00	04	91
		4139	00	03	41
		2546	00	00	92
भबानीपुर	73	1718	00	00	92
		1717	00	02	51
		1670	00	04	24
		1675	00	00	56
		1677	00	12	08
		1676	00	03	99
		1679	00	07	27
		1680	00	07	40
		2267	00	00	28
		2268	00	02	61
		1703	00	08	92
		1702	00	00	87
		1700	00	09	89
		1695	00	00	42
		पुलिस थाना - चण्डीपुर			
भगवानखाली (भाग- II)	36	799	00	01	22
		801	00	00	65
		802	00	00	26
		803	00	00	23
		816	00	02	56
		817	00	00	86
		826	00	01	37
पुलिस थाना - खेजुरी					
खारन	127	681	00	00	80
		682	00	00	54
		683	00	00	20
		695	00	00	51
		698	00	03	24
		699	00	00	39
		696/1114	00	01	11
पुलिस थाना - भगवानपुर					
तेथिवाड़ी	153	448	00	00	49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		449	00	00	30
		451	00	00	20
		455	00	00	20

[फा. सं. आर-25011/20/2005-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 21th November, 2005

S. O. 4430.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3133 dated the 2nd September, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of crude oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia in the State of West Bengal by Indian Oil Corporation Limited ;

And whereas, the copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 29-9-2005

And whereas, the competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification should be acquired ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Police Station : Nandakumar		District : Purba Midnapur		State : West-Bengal	
Name of Village	Jurisdiction List No.	Plot. No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Shitalpur	71	4138	00	01	83
		2593	00	04	91
		4139	00	03	41
		2546	00	00	92
Bhabanipur	73	1718	00	00	92
		1717	00	02	51
		1670	00	04	24
		1675	00	00	56
		1677	00	12	08
		1676	00	03	99
		1679	00	07	27
		1680	00	07	40
		2267	00	00	28
		2268	00	02	61
		1703	00	08	92
		1702	00	00	87
		1700	00	09	89
		1695	00	00	42
		Police Station - Chandipur			
Bhagabankhali (Part -II)	36	799	00	01	22
		801	00	00	65
		802	00	00	26
		803	00	00	23
		816	00	02	56
		817	00	00	86
		826	00	01	37
Police Station - Khajuri					
Kharan	127	681	00	00	80
		682	00	00	54
		683	00	00	20
		695	00	00	51
		698	00	03	24
		699	00	00	39
		696/1114	00	01	11
Police Station - Bhagabankhali					
Tethi Bari	153	448	00	00	49
		449	00	00	30
		451	00	00	20
		455	00	00	20

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4431.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मांगल्या (इन्दौर) संस्थापन स हरयाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियों साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री दीपक नन्दी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई—मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी-105, इन्द्र विहार, तलवण्डी, कोटा - 324005 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सांगोद		जिला : कोटा	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	धूलेट	पड़त	0.1600
2	टोस्या	23	0.0020
3	मांडूहेडा	287	0.0040
4	आँवा	652	0.0070
5	खड़ीपुर	672	0.0250
		676	0.0070
		575	0.0100
		736	0.0440
		672/741	0.0220
		731	0.0440
6	खजूरी	384	0.0070
7	कुराड	1669	0.0290
		1671	0.2315
		1671/1936	0.2310
		1668	0.0920
		1660	0.0040
		1651	0.0800
		962	0.0215
		961	0.0425
		960	0.0900
		965	0.0220

[फा0सं0आर0-31015/76/2004-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2005

S. O. 4431.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Deepak Nandi, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105, Indravihar, Talwandi, Kota-324005 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE			
TEHSIL : SANGOD		DISTRICT : KOTA	STATE : RAJASTHAN
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1	DHULET	PADAT	0.1600
2	TOSYA	23	0.0020
3	MANDUHEDA	287	0.0040
4	AANWA	652	0.0070
5	KHADIPUR	672	0.0250
		676	0.0070
		575	0.0100
		736	0.0440
		672/741	0.0220
		731	0.0440
6	KHAJURI	384	0.0070
7	KURAD	1669	0.0290
		1671	0.2315
		1671/1936	0.2310
		1668	0.0920
		1660	0.0040
		1651	0.0800
		962	0.0215
		961	0.0425
		960	0.0900
		965	0.0220

[F.N. R-31015/ 76/2004-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4432.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2511 तारीख 07 जुलाई, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 16 जुलाई, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुंबई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना के माध्यम से भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 13 सितम्बर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये अपेक्षित है,, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सांगोद		जिला : कोटा	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1	धूलेट	1594	0.3325
		1569	0.0940
		1568	0.0580
		1548	0.2025
		1549	0.0220
		1554	0.0150
		1553	0.0075
		1552	0.0220
		1551	0.2025
		1546	0.2745
		1535	0.1700
		1534	0.0290
		1533	0.0220
		1498	0.0220
		1497	0.1190
		1430	0.0150
		पड़त	0.1800
2	चरचड़िया उर्फ काशीपुरा	254	0.0720
		255	0.1160
		251	0.0580
		249	0.3465
		263	0.0290
		248	0.1015
		264	0.1080
		245	0.0150
		266	0.2740
		268	0.1800
		270	0.1015
		271	0.0360
		272	0.0290
		273	0.0020
		278	0.0875
		279	0.1305
		207	0.0800
		208	0.0075

1	2	3	4
2	चरचड़िया उर्फ काशीपुरा (जारी....)	206 200 199 198 589 589/966 586 587 586 583 582 581 580 579 578 577 579/961 576 575 522/967 573 523 522 519 520 344 438 425 446 447/963 447 448 450 421 422 420 419 418 162/264 162/265 165 166 159 111 82 83 84 86 87 106 95 94 93 92 28 27 98 25 26 24 30 20 16 18	0.1095 0.3030 0.1440 0.0360 0.0360 0.1305 0.0650 0.0040 0.0435 0.0075 0.0075 0.1375 0.0220 0.4320 0.0870 0.0720 0.0720 0.1305 0.0075 0.0220 0.0075 0.0040 0.1520 0.2745 0.0220 0.0220 0.2815 0.0150 0.1080 0.0290 0.1160 0.0290 0.0220 0.2095 0.0075 0.2315 0.0150 0.0220 0.0290 0.0075 0.1665 0.0150 0.3030 0.0220 0.0220 0.1015 0.0720 0.2025 0.0290 0.0290 0.1735 0.1015 0.0150 0.0360 0.0290 0.0150 0.0020 0.0720 0.0075 0.0150 0.0150 0.2095 0.0650 0.1800
3	लोढ़ाहेड़ा		
4	टोस्या		

1	2	3	4
4	टोस्या (जारी.....)	19	0.0075
5	टोल्या	104	0.1230
		102	0.1230
		113	0.0075
		114	0.2025
		101	0.0220
		69	0.0075
		71	0.1735
		72	0.1800
		73	0.0075
		77	0.0220
		74	0.1445
		75	0.0290
		52	0.1230
		50	0.0040
		56	0.0075
		49	0.1015
		48	0.0870
		47	0.0040
		40	0.1880
		25	0.2240
		24	0.0040
		22	0.3535
		18	0.0940
		17	0.1375
		19	0.0360
6	केशोली	389	0.0720
		390	0.0220
		391	0.0800
		388	0.0720
		396	0.0075
		384	0.1880
		382	0.2880
		368	0.0870
		370	0.0075
		369	0.2120
		363	0.2315
		299	0.0075
		301	0.0290
		361	0.0360
		303	0.0720
		304	0.1520
		311	0.2460
		309	0.0440
		312	0.0075
		313	0.0360
		99	0.2520
		97	0.2160
		47	0.0720
		48	0.2520
		50	0.0220
		51	0.1095
		52	0.1445
		55	0.2020
		59	0.1735
		80	0.0510
		62	0.0580
		34	0.1520
		31	0.1015
		32	0.1160
		33	0.0360
		1	0.0435
7	बाछीवेड़ा	970	0.0360
		967	0.0220

1	2	3	4
7	बाछीहेड़ा (जारी.....)	968	0.0220
		964	0.0150
		974	0.2740
		976	0.1300
		953	0.2615
		952	0.0070
		950	0.0650
		951	0.1230
		942	0.1080
		943	0.0360
		944	0.0720
		945	0.0040
		906	0.0075
		923	0.0150
8	सारोला	75	0.0040
		72	0.0040
		66	0.0360
9	मांझुहेड़ा	351	0.0220
		350	0.0220
		347	0.0040
		348	0.2895
		349	0.0075
		346	0.0440
		340	0.0435
		345	0.0360
		329	0.4900
		330	0.0580
		319	0.0720
		320	0.0220
		322	0.0020
		323	0.0360
		324	0.0720
		271	0.1590
		301	0.0510
		300	0.2400
		299	0.2520
		284	0.0720
		286	0.0020
		288	0.0875
		290	0.0150
		291	0.0150
10	हिंमोनिया	532	0.0220
		543	0.0020
		542	0.0510
		541	0.0655
		540	0.0580
		539	0.0020
		537	0.0870
		519	0.0945
		521	0.0360
		539/731	0.0150
		518	0.0020
		517	0.0650
		516	0.0650
		515	0.0650
		466	0.1165
		467	0.0360
		468	0.0150
		503	0.0075
		481	0.0020
		482	0.1080
		483	0.1300
		479	0.0020
		478	0.0720

1	2	3	4
10	हिंमोनिया (जारी.....)	485	0.0150
		477	0.0020
		273	0.0440
		275	0.1800
		275/753	0.0360
		275/752	0.1080
		284	0.1735
		285	0.3175
		298	0.0075
		300	0.2160
		301	0.1080
		302	0.2385
		303	0.0720
		304	0.0360
		57	0.1160
		52	0.3600
		51	0.0560
		47	0.0290
		48	0.1375
		49	0.1080
		50	0.0290
		34	0.0655
		32	0.1375
		20	0.0075
		21/773	0.1440
		21/772	0.1230
		21	0.0720
		21/771	0.0150
		22	0.3035
		23	0.1300
		14	0.4470
		12	0.0435
		13	0.0945
11	खेड़ी	318	0.2520
		317	0.1590
		316	0.0940
		315	0.0075
		313	0.0075
		314	0.0360
12	बिशनपुरा	54	0.0510
		48	0.0655
		44	0.0870
		46	0.3780
		36	0.2880
		38	0.0510
13	गोपालपुरा	837	0.0720
		838	0.0510
		839	0.2095
		823	0.1950
		824/873	0.0075
		824	0.0075
		770	0.4835
		771	0.3105
		765	0.0150
		767	0.0075
		764	0.0655
		763	0.0800
		762	0.1305
		683	0.0075
		684	0.0290
		685	0.0150
		686	0.1015
		687	0.1510
		693	0.2025

1	2	3	4
13	गोपालपुरा	692	0.0150
		694	0.1160
		695	0.0600
		581	0.0040
		698	0.0040
		698	0.0600
		580	0.0360
		579	0.0190
		578	0.0100
		577	0.0020
		576	0.0800
		575	0.3600
		565	0.0720
		566	0.0040
		570	0.0075
		568	0.1445
		563	0.1305
		561	0.1950
		555	0.0440
		504	0.0360
		506	0.0075
		507	0.4850
		517	0.0040
		516	0.0150
		514	0.4975
		521	0.3535
		513	0.0075
		47	0.0075
		46	0.0290
		44	0.0020
		50	0.0360
		43	0.1880
		36	0.1800
		37	0.0510
		28	0.0655
		27	0.0720
		25	0.0655
		24	0.0040
		23	0.4115
		20	0.0075
		19	0.0220
		18	0.0075
14	औवा	664	0.1230
		667	0.1735
		663	0.0940
		662	0.1305
		661	0.0870
		647	0.0075
		660	0.1520
		649	0.2675
		658	0.0360
		659	0.0020
		655	0.0720
		656	0.0720
		654	0.1235
		653	0.0040
		556	0.0290
		562	0.1950
		567	0.0655
		570	0.1595
		571	0.0360
		572	0.0150
		574	0.0560
15	राजपुरा मय चक	157	0.1230

1	2	3	4
15	राजपुरा मय चक (जारी..)	158	0.0150
		159	0.1230
		161	0.2975
		183	0.0720
		183	0.1800
		181	0.3420
		182	0.0290
		180	0.2020
		178	0.0290
		179	0.0075
		177	0.1440
		176	0.1880
		175	0.0580
		193	0.0040
		174	0.1160
		197	0.3350
		112	0.1015
		198	0.1550
		199	0.2975
		200	0.2520
		108/253	0.0150
		98	0.1160
		97	0.1375
16	पिसाहड़ा	1410	0.1305
		659	0.0075
		612	0.2745
		606	0.2460
		604	0.0075
		618	0.2600
		619	0.1735
		623	0.0580
		622	0.0040
		624	0.0500
		625	0.0580
		626	0.1015
		645	0.0220
		644	0.0290
		640	0.1090
		639	0.1230
		638	0.2455
		637	0.0290
		657	0.0020
		638/1556	0.0300
		511	0.0220
		513	0.0075
		512	0.0150
		515	0.0040
		514	0.0220
		508	0.1015
		136	0.0290
		137	0.0150
		505	0.2315
		494	0.0075
		481	0.0360
		422	0.0360
		425	0.2880
		434	0.2315
		435	0.0220
		419	0.0580
		438	0.1375
		439	0.0870
		439/1572	0.1520
		440	0.0220
		415	0.2505

1	2	3	4
16	पिसाहेड़ा (जारी....)	411	0.0655
		140	0.1800
		142	0.2315
		132	0.1880
17	ढीकोली	168	0.0290
		167	0.0020
		178	0.0290
		166	0.1450
		165	0.3600
		164	0.0510
		154	0.3315
		139	0.2455
		140	0.0040
		136	0.1590
		135	0.0360
18	खड़ीपुर	660	0.0290
		661	0.0870
		662	0.0870
		664	0.1440
		588	0.0075
		667	0.0580
		666	0.0150
		668	0.0075
		669	0.1520
		574	0.0870
		671	0.0150
		722	0.0290
		672/740	0.0440
		675	0.0075
		674	0.1095
		413/742	0.1015
		677	0.3475
		684	0.0945
		683	0.0655
		682	0.1305
		693	0.0075
		681	0.0840
		695	0.0840
		326	0.0290
		697	0.0510
		696	0.0075
		698	0.0075
		325	0.0655
		324	0.0075
		323	0.0150
		322	0.0430
		320	0.1440
19	खजूरी	1730	0.0510
		1719	0.0870
		727	0.0150
		726	0.1095
		724	0.0870
		704	0.1440
		705	0.0075
		703	0.0655
		695	0.1160
		693	0.0150
		692	0.1880
		691	0.0075
		690	0.1880
		640	0.0290
		687	0.0075
		624	0.2095
		627	0.0150

1	2	3	4
19	खजूरी (जारी....)	623	0.0290
		622	0.0220
		650	0.1440
		608	0.1230
		606	0.0220
		609	0.0510
		604/1819	0.0290
		603	0.0945
		601	0.1160
		584	0.0510
		439	0.0150
		440	0.0020
		442	0.0150
		443	0.1305
		444	0.0720
		452	0.0075
		448	0.1015
		414	0.0945
		402	0.0720
		403	0.0220
		404	0.0800
		405	0.0150
		406	0.0655
		407	0.0290
		382	0.0360
		381	0.0875
		378	0.0655
		379	0.0290
		380	0.0075
		376	0.1015
		377	0.0720
		314	0.2160
		317	0.0220
		313	0.0075
		276	0.0150
		262	0.0510
		263	0.0220
		264	0.0150
		273	0.0875
		180	0.0510
		172	0.0940
		173	0.0040
		169	0.0020
		175	0.0150
		174	0.0075
		168	0.0510
		170	0.0020
		167	0.0720
		164	0.0360
		159	0.0075
		160	0.0510
		162	0.1665
		156	0.1955
		155	0.0290
		155/1830	0.0075
		47	0.0075
		45	0.1015
		44	0.3900
		42	0.0945
		51	0.0720
		40	0.2025
		38	0.1880
		37	0.0360
		244	0.0220

1	2	3	4
20	बन्दा (जारी...)	230	0.2090
		224	0.1520
		223	0.0510
		225	0.1375
		226	0.1230
		227	0.1080
		206	0.0150
		207	0.1230
		208	0.1375
		218	0.0075
		210	0.1800
		73	0.0075
		72	0.1160
		71	0.0150
		70	0.1015
		67	0.2160
		68	0.0290
21	कुराड	1692	0.1305
		1693	0.0510
		1691	0.0800
		1689	0.4050
		1685	0.0510
		1686	0.2815
		1683	0.0440
		1682	0.1580
		1680	0.0720
		1681	0.0720
		1673	0.0360
		1672	0.1230
		1668	0.1580
		1651	0.1150
		963	0.0290
		962	0.0075
		961	0.0075
		965	0.1580
		966	0.0720
		956	0.1800
		956/1927	0.1955
		949	0.2640
22	बृजनगर	733	0.0075
		732	0.0290
		258	0.1550
		730	0.0720
		262	0.3250
		263	0.2880
		266	0.1660
		267	0.0220
		264	0.0290
		268	0.0020
		269	0.3250
		270	0.1880
		335	0.0020
		336	0.0220
		337	0.0150
		338	0.0220
		330	0.0020
		334	0.4260
		347	0.0290
		346	0.0040
		348	0.2430
		654	0.0720
		655	0.0020
		652	0.2270

1	2	3	4
22	बृजनगर (जारी...)	649	0.0220
		648	0.0720
		653	0.0040
		608	0.0020
		609	0.0800
		610	0.0020
		611	0.0510
		616	0.0800
		617	0.0720
		618	0.0290
		619	0.0075
		606	0.1450
		601	0.0360
		589/761	0.0360
		589/760	0.0360
		591	0.0650
		592	0.0220
		593	0.1720
		589	0.0290
		583	0.1000
		582	0.0720
		580	0.3030
		579	0.0150
		570	0.0360
		572	0.0150
		571	0.0290
		511	0.0075
		512	0.0580
		513	0.1080
		513/788	0.0360
		507/789	0.1300
		507	0.0220
		506	0.0220

[फा0सं0आर0-31015/76/2004-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2005

S. O. 4432.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2511, dated the 7th July, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying an extension pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 13 September, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule ; appended to this notification , is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : SANGOD RAJASTHAN		DISTRICT : KOTA	STATE :
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
	2	3	4
1	DHULET	1594	0.3325
		1569	0.0940
		1568	0.0580
		1548	0.2025
		1549	0.0220
		1554	0.0150
		1553	0.0075
		1552	0.0220
		1551	0.2025
		1546	0.2745
		1535	0.1700
		1534	0.0290
		1533	0.0220
		1498	0.0220
		1497	0.1190
		1430	0.0150
		पड़त	0.1800
2	CHARCHADIYA URF KASHIPURA	254	0.0720
		255	0.1160
		251	0.0580
		249	0.3465
		263	0.0290
		248	0.1015
		264	0.1080
		245	0.0150
		266	0.2740
		268	0.1800
		270	0.1015
		271	0.0360
		272	0.0290
		273	0.0020
		278	0.0875
		279	0.1305
		207	0.0800
		208	0.0075

1	2	3	4
2	CHARCHADIYA URF KASHIPURA (Contd....)	206 200 199 198 589 589/966 586 587 588 583 582 581 580 579 578 577 579/961 576 575 522/967 573 523 522 519 520 344 438 425 446 447/963 447 448 450 421 422 420 419 418 162/264 162/265 165 166 159 111 82 83 84 86 87 106 95 94 93 92 28 27 98 25 26 24 30 20 16 18	0.1095 0.3030 0.1440 0.0360 0.0360 0.1305 0.0650 0.0040 0.0435 0.0075 0.0075 0.1375 0.0220 0.4320 0.0870 0.0720 0.0720 0.1305 0.0075 0.0220 0.0075 0.0040 0.1520 0.2745 0.0220 0.0220 0.2815 0.0150 0.1080 0.0290 0.1160 0.0290 0.0220 0.2095 0.0075 0.2315 0.0150 0.0220 0.0290 0.0075 0.1865 0.0150 0.3030 0.0220 0.0220 0.1015 0.0720 0.2025 0.0290 0.0290 0.1735 0.1015 0.0150 0.0360 0.0290 0.0150 0.0020 0.0720 0.0075 0.0150 0.0150 0.2095 0.0650 0.1800
3	LODHAHEDA		
4	TOSYA		

1	2	3	4
4	TOSYA (Contd.....)	19	0.0075
5	TOLYA	104	0.1230
		102	0.1230
		113	0.0075
		114	0.2025
		101	0.0220
		69	0.0075
		71	0.1735
		72	0.1800
		73	0.0075
		77	0.0220
		74	0.1445
		75	0.0290
		52	0.1230
		50	0.0040
		56	0.0075
		49	0.1015
		48	0.0870
		47	0.0040
		40	0.1880
		25	0.2240
		24	0.0040
		22	0.3535
		18	0.0940
		17	0.1375
		19	0.0360
6	KESHOLI	389	0.0720
		390	0.0220
		391	0.0800
		388	0.0720
		396	0.0075
		384	0.1880
		382	0.2880
		368	0.0870
		370	0.0075
		369	0.2120
		363	0.2315
		299	0.0075
		301	0.0290
		361	0.0360
		303	0.0720
		304	0.1520
		311	0.2460
		309	0.0440
		312	0.0075
		313	0.0360
		99	0.2520
		97	0.2160
		47	0.0720
		48	0.2520
		50	0.0220
		51	0.1095
		52	0.1445
		55	0.2020
		59	0.1735
		60	0.0510
		62	0.0580
		34	0.1520
		31	0.1015
		32	0.1160
		33	0.0360
		1	0.0435
7	BACHHIHEDA	970	0.0360
		967	0.0220

1	2	3	4
7	BACHHIHEDA	968	0.0220
		964	0.0150
		974	0.2740
		976	0.1300
		953	0.2615
		952	0.0070
		950	0.0650
		951	0.1230
		942	0.1080
		943	0.0360
		944	0.0720
		945	0.0040
		906	0.0075
		923	0.0150
8	SAROLA	75	0.0040
		72	0.0040
		66	0.0360
9	MANDUHEDA	351	0.0220
		350	0.0220
		347	0.0040
		348	0.2895
		349	0.0075
		346	0.0440
		340	0.0435
		345	0.0360
		329	0.4900
		330	0.0580
		319	0.0720
		320	0.0220
		322	0.0020
		323	0.0360
		324	0.0720
		271	0.1590
		301	0.0510
		300	0.2400
		299	0.2520
		284	0.0720
		286	0.0020
		288	0.0875
		290	0.0150
		291	0.0150
10	HINGONIYA	532	0.0220
		543	0.0020
		542	0.0510
		541	0.0655
		540	0.0580
		539	0.0020
		537	0.0870
		519	0.0945
		521	0.0360
		539/731	0.0150
		518	0.0020
		517	0.0650
		516	0.0650
		515	0.0650
		466	0.1165
		467	0.0360
		468	0.0150
		503	0.0075
		481	0.0020

1	2	3	4
10	HINGONIYA (Contd....)	482	0.1080
		483	0.1300
		479	0.0020
		478	0.0720
		485	0.0150
		477	0.0020
		273	0.0440
		275	0.1800
		275/753	0.0360
		275/752	0.1080
		284	0.1735
		285	0.3175
		298	0.0075
		300	0.2160
		301	0.1080
		302	0.2385
		303	0.0720
		304	0.0360
		57	0.1160
		52	0.3600
		51	0.0560
		47	0.0290
		48	0.1375
		49	0.1080
		50	0.0290
		34	0.0655
		32	0.1375
		20	0.0075
		21/773	0.1440
		21/772	0.1230
		21	0.0720
		21/771	0.0150
		22	0.3035
		23	0.1300
		14	0.4470
		12	0.0435
		13	0.0945
11	KHEDI	318	0.2520
		317	0.1590
		316	0.0940
		315	0.0075
		313	0.0075
		314	0.0360
12	BISHANPURA	54	0.0510
		48	0.0655
		44	0.0870
		46	0.3780
		36	0.2880
		38	0.0510
13	GOPALPURA	837	0.0720
		838	0.0510
		839	0.2095
		823	0.1950
		824/873	0.0075
		824	0.0075
		770	0.4835
		771	0.3105
		765	0.0150

1	2	3	4
13	GOPALPURA (Contd....)	767	0.0075
		764	0.0655
		763	0.0800
		762	0.1305
		683	0.0075
		684	0.0290
		685	0.0150
		686	0.1015
		687	0.1510
		693	0.2025
		692	0.0150
		694	0.1160
		695	0.0600
		581	0.0040
		698	0.0040
		696	0.0600
		580	0.0360
		579	0.0190
		578	0.0100
		577	0.0020
		576	0.0800
		575	0.3600
		565	0.0720
		566	0.0040
		570	0.0075
		568	0.1445
		563	0.1305
		561	0.1950
		555	0.0440
		504	0.0360
		506	0.0075
		507	0.4850
		517	0.0040
		516	0.0150
		514	0.4975
		521	0.3535
		513	0.0075
		47	0.0075
		46	0.0290
		44	0.0020
		50	0.0360
		43	0.1880
		36	0.1800
		37	0.0510
		28	0.0655
		27	0.0720
		25	0.0655
		24	0.0040
		23	0.4115
		20	0.0075
		19	0.0220
		18	0.0075
14	AANWA	664	0.1230
		667	0.1735
		663	0.0940
		662	0.1305
		661	0.0870
		647	0.0075

1	2	3	4
14	AANWA (Contd...)	660	0.1520
		649	0.2675
		658	0.0360
		659	0.0020
		655	0.0720
		656	0.0720
		654	0.1235
		653	0.0040
		558	0.0290
		562	0.1950
		567	0.0655
		570	0.1595
		571	0.0360
		572	0.0150
		574	0.0360
15	RAJPURA MAY CHAK	157	0.1230
		158	0.0150
		159	0.1230
		161	0.2975
		183	0.0720
		163	0.1800
		181	0.3420
		182	0.0290
		180	0.2020
		178	0.0290
		179	0.0075
		177	0.1440
		176	0.1880
		175	0.0580
		193	0.0040
		174	0.1160
		197	0.3350
		112	0.1015
		198	0.1550
		199	0.2975
		200	0.2520
		108/253	0.0150
		98	0.1160
		97	0.1375
16	PISAHEDA	1410	0.1305
		659	0.0075
		612	0.2745
		606	0.2460
		604	0.0075
		618	0.2600
		619	0.1735
		623	0.0580
		622	0.0040
		624	0.0500
		625	0.0580
		626	0.1015
		645	0.0220
		644	0.0290
		640	0.1090
		639	0.1230
		638	0.2455
		637	0.0290
		657	0.0020
		638/1556	0.0300
		511	0.0220

1	2	3	4
16	PISAHEDA (Contd.....)	513	0.0075
		512	0.0150
		515	0.0040
		514	0.0220
		508	0.1015
		136	0.0290
		137	0.0150
		505	0.2315
		494	0.0075
		481	0.0360
		422	0.0360
		425	0.2880
		434	0.2315
		435	0.0220
		419	0.0580
		438	0.1375
		439	0.0870
		439/1572	0.1520
		440	0.0220
		415	0.2505
		411	0.0655
		140	0.1800
		142	0.2315
		132	0.1880
17	DHIKOLI	168	0.0290
		187	0.0020
		178	0.0290
		166	0.1450
		165	0.3600
		164	0.0510
		154	0.3315
		139	0.2455
		140	0.0040
		136	0.1590
		135	0.0360
18	KHADIPUR	660	0.0290
		661	0.0870
		662	0.0870
		664	0.1440
		588	0.0075
		667	0.0580
		666	0.0150
		668	0.0075
		669	0.1520
		574	0.0870
		671	0.0150
		722	0.0290
		672/740	0.0440
		675	0.0075
		674	0.1095
		413/742	0.1015
		677	0.3475
		684	0.0945
		683	0.0655
		682	0.1305
		693	0.0075
		681	0.0840
		695	0.0840
		326	0.0290
		697	0.0510
		696	0.0075

1	2	3	4
18	KHADIPUR (Contd.....)	698	0.0075
		325	0.0655
		324	0.0075
		323	0.0150
		322	0.0430
		320	0.1440
19	KHAJURI	1730	0.0510
		1719	0.0870
		727	0.0150
		726	0.1095
		724	0.0870
		704	0.1440
		705	0.0075
		703	0.0655
		695	0.1160
		693	0.0150
		692	0.1880
		691	0.0075
		690	0.1880
		640	0.0290
		687	0.0075
		624	0.2095
		627	0.0150
		623	0.0290
		622	0.0220
		650	0.1440
		608	0.1230
		606	0.0220
		609	0.0510
		604/1819	0.0290
		603	0.0945
		601	0.1160
		584	0.0510
		439	0.0150
		440	0.0020
		442	0.0150
		443	0.1305
		444	0.0720
		452	0.0075
		448	0.1015
		414	0.0945
		402	0.0720
		403	0.0220
		404	0.0800
		405	0.0150
		406	0.0655
		407	0.0290
		382	0.0360
		381	0.0875
		378	0.0655
		379	0.0290
		380	0.0075
		376	0.1015
		377	0.0720
		314	0.2160
		317	0.0220
		313	0.0075
		276	0.0150
		282	0.0510
		283	0.0220

1	2	3	4
19	KHAJURI (Contd.....)	264	0.0150
		273	0.0875
		180	0.0510
		172	0.0940
		173	0.0040
		169	0.0020
		175	0.0150
		174	0.0075
		168	0.0510
		170	0.0020
		167	0.0720
		164	0.0360
		159	0.0075
		160	0.0510
		162	0.1665
		156	0.1955
		155	0.0290
		155/1830	0.0075
		47	0.0075
		45	0.1015
		44	0.3900
		42	0.0945
		51	0.0720
		40	0.2025
		38	0.1880
		37	0.0360
20	BANDA	244	0.0220
		230	0.2090
		224	0.1520
		223	0.0510
		225	0.1375
		226	0.1230
		227	0.1080
		206	0.0150
		207	0.1230
		208	0.1375
		218	0.0075
		210	0.1800
		73	0.0075
		72	0.1160
		71	0.0150
		70	0.1015
		67	0.2160
		68	0.0290
21	KURAD	1692	0.1305
		1693	0.0510
		1691	0.0800
		1689	0.4050
		1685	0.0510
		1686	0.2815
		1683	0.0440
		1682	0.1580
		1680	0.0720
		1681	0.0720
		1673	0.0360
		1672	0.1230
		1668	0.1580
		1651	0.1150
		963	0.0290
		962	0.0075

1	2	3	4
21	KURAD (Contd...)	961	0.0075
		965	0.1580
		966	0.0720
		956	0.1800
		956/1927	0.1955
		949	0.2640
22	BRIJNAGAR	733	0.0075
		732	0.0290
		258	0.1550
		730	0.0720
		262	0.3250
		263	0.2880
		266	0.1660
		267	0.0220
		264	0.0290
		268	0.0020
		269	0.3250
		270	0.1880
		335	0.0020
		336	0.0220
		337	0.0150
		338	0.0220
		330	0.0020
		334	0.4260
		347	0.0290
		346	0.0040
		348	0.2430
		654	0.0720
		655	0.0020
		652	0.2270
		649	0.0220
		648	0.0720
		653	0.0040
		608	0.0020
		609	0.0800
		610	0.0020
		611	0.0510
		616	0.0800
		617	0.0720
		618	0.0290
		619	0.0075
		606	0.1450
		601	0.0360
		589/761	0.0360
		589/760	0.0360
		591	0.0650
		592	0.0220
		593	0.1720
		589	0.0290
		583	0.1000
		582	0.0720
		580	0.3030
		579	0.0150
		570	0.0360
		572	0.0150
		571	0.0290
		511	0.0075
		512	0.0580
		513	0.1080
		513/788	0.0360
		507/789	0.1300
		507	0.0220
		508	0.0220

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4433.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1995 तारीख 01 जून, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 04 जून, 2005, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 17 जुलाई, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधधीन सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरौही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	कासिन्दा	159	0	01	03
		109	0	01	46
		232	0	03	60
		239	0	02	31
		245	0	02	73
		261/497	0	00	82
		261/1	0	01	91
		389/471	0	01	46
		375/437	0	00	76
		375मिन01	0	16	68
		359(स.रास्ता)	0	00	82
		357	0	01	00
		356	0	02	56
		355	0	01	27
		348	0	00	29
		361(स.नाला)	0	00	71
		362मिन01(ग्रा.पं.चारागाह)	0	03	31
		362/429(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)			
2.	अचपुरा	303	0	00	71
		304मिन	0	00	94
		290मिन	0	00	56
		290/1			
		290/2			
		290/3			
		290/4			
3.	सांगवाडा	355(स.भूमि)	0	03	17
		355मिन	0	07	15
		356/1			
		356(स.भूमि)	0	01	42
		373/1	0	02	78
		330(स.भूमि)	0	01	28
		142	0	04	52
		135	0	00	44
		166(स.रास्ता)	0	00	68
		35	0	00	75
		33	0	01	00
		28			

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरोही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	सांगवाड़ा (जारी...)	27	0	00	73
		26	0	26	55
4.	फूलाबाईखेड़ा	589	0	17	28
		588	0	09	34
		539	0	00	20
		462/2	0	00	79
		460	0	01	40
		458	0	01	18
5.	काछेली	831	0	16	92
		834	0	01	86
		836	0	01	28
		674	0	09	16
		675	0	09	53
		665	0	06	15
		647(स.रास्ता)	0	00	31
		548	0	02	00
		546	0	00	49
		544	0	01	28
		542	0	01	56
		543	0	01	06
		537	0	01	33
		669(स.नदी)	0	01	62
		845(स.नदी)	0	02	58
6.	पातुम्बरी	94(स.नदी)	0	02	11
		114	0	00	83
		104	0	01	00
		151	0	01	51
		154(स.मगरी)	0	00	40
		155(स.मगरी)	0	01	86
		162	0	00	24
		39	0	00	47
		12	0	01	03
7.	भावरी	623	0	01	74
		436	0	01	38
		432	0	00	17
		785(स.रास्ता)	0	00	62
		806	0	00	44
		816	0	00	56
		826	0	00	51
		829(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	00	45

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरौही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
7.	भावरी (जारी...)	1017मिन01	0	00	72
		1018	0	00	82
	ख.सं.1053 और 1063 के बीच		0	01	20
		1054	0	00	10
		1069	0	00	55
		1070	0	00	20
		1074	0	01	94
8.	धनारी	1529	0	01	35
		1535	0	00	88
		1542	0	01	25
		1444	0	01	88
		1415	0	00	72
		1416	0	00	80
		1417	0	00	38
		1420	0	00	82
		1692	0	00	92
		1704	0	01	27
		1703	0	00	40
		1719	0	00	72
		605	0	00	69
		462	0	00	84
		446	0	04	10
		435(सिं.वि.)	0	04	42
		436	0	04	34
		366	0	02	88
		367	0	00	30
		364	0	04	00
		363	0	03	06
		362	0	00	62
		360	0	00	72
		377	0	03	96
		384	0	00	74
		380	0	01	66
		205(ग्रा.पं.चारागाह)	0	04	54
9.	कोदरला	509	0	01	01
		474	0	02	14
		474मिन01(स.भूमि)			
		474मिन02			
		474मिन03			
		474मिन04			

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरौही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
9.	कोदरला (जारी...)	441	0	01	32
		307	0	00	93
		297	0	01	01
10.	रामपुरा	130	}	0	05
		130/1			
		187	0	01	88
		191	0	00	91
		197	0	01	70
		71मिन01	0	02	85
		70मिन01	0	03	58
		239	0	01	93
		295	0	00	95
11.	झूंगरी	297(स.नाला)	0	03	10
		281	0	03	75
		171	0	00	21
		172	0	01	05
		99	0	00	92
		96	0	01	10
		90/2	0	00	84
		90/3	0	00	20
		83(ग्र.पं.चारागाह)	0	00	34
		74	0	00	48
12.	बसंतगढ़	1400	0	02	04
		1393	0	00	15
		1392	0	00	63
		1369	0	00	78
13.	चवरली	414(ग्र.पं.चारागाह)	}	1	02
		404(ग्र.पं.चारागाह)			
		410	0	09	27
		409	0	01	34
		379	0	01	13
		381	0	01	58
		383	0	01	29
		384	0	00	37
		ख.सं.385 और 272 के बीच	0	01	08
		272(स.खड्डा/रास्ता)	0	04	48
		283	0	00	57
		286	0	00	35
		304	0	01	68

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरोही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	चवरली (जारी...)	314	0	01	27
		219(स.मगरी)	0	00	67
		211	0	00	77
14.	अजारी	566	0	00	51
		573	0	00	67
		494	0	00	49
		491	0	00	57
		490	0	00	44
		478	0	00	55
		474	0	00	82
		394	0	00	66
		392	0	00	54
		407	0	00	33
		309	0	03	44
		311	0	00	49
		314	0	12	72
		298	0	12	08
		322	0	02	88
		320	0	00	60
		290(स.नदी)	0	06	91
		289(स.रास्ता)	0	00	32
		266	0	03	16
		262	0	00	30
		257	0	11	44
		256	0	13	40
		248	0	01	12
		249	0	07	56
		250	0	08	82
		251	0	01	40
		252	0	17	03
		211	0	03	20
		210	0	10	16
		209	0	01	13
		200	0	05	04
		199	0	00	20
		808	0	00	49
15.	पिण्डवाड़ा	3386	0	00	97
		3387	0	00	76
		3411	0	00	51
		3415	0	00	88

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : मिरोही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्र.सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
15. पिण्डवाड़ा (जारी...)		3518	0	01	64
		3505(स.रास्ता)	0	00	46
		3591	0	01	28
		3638	0	00	52
		3633	0	00	64
		3628	0	00	56
		3274	0	00	91
		3280	0	00	23
		3758	0	00	55
		891	0	00	74
		911/1	}	0	01
		911मिन 01			
		1061	0	04	52
		1062	0	05	92
		1065	0	00	57
		1078	0	01	97
		1091	0	00	68
		1092	0	00	71
		1215	0	00	46
		1250	0	01	21
		586(स.भूमि)	0	02	67
		1259	0	00	62
		87(न.पा.चारागाह)	0	01	26

[फा. सं. आर-31015/46/2004-ओ.आर-11]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2005

S.O. 4433.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1995 dated the 01st June, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 04th June, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 17th July, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03.QR- II dated 25-11-2004.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	KASINDRA	159	0	01	03		
		109	0	01	46		
		232	0	03	60		
		239	0	02	31		
		245	0	02	73		
		261/497	0	00	82		
		261/1	0	01	91		
		389/471	0	01	46		
		375/437	0	00	76		
		375Min01	0	16	68		
		359(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	82		
		357	0	01	00		
		356	0	02	56		
		355	0	01	27		
		348	0	00	29		
		361(G/L Nala)	0	00	11		
		362Min01(G/P Pasture)	0	03	31		
		362/429(P.W.D.Road)					
		2.	ACHPURA	303	0	00	71
				304Min	0	00	94
290Min	0			00	56		
290/1							
290/2							
290/3							
290/4							

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	SANGWARA	355(G/L)	0	03	17	
		355Min				
		356/1	0	07	15	
		356(G/L)				
		373/1	0	01	42	
		330(G/L)	0	02	78	
		142	0	01	28	
		135	0	04	52	
		166(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	44	
		35	0	00	68	
		33	0	00	75	
		28	0	01	00	
		27	0	00	73	
		26	0	26	55	
4.	PHULABAI KHEDA	589	0	17	28	
		588	0	09	34	
		539	0	00	20	
		462/2	0	00	79	
		460	0	01	40	
		458	0	01	18	
		5.	KACHHOLI	831	0	16
834	0			01	86	
836	0			01	28	
674	0			09	16	
675	0			09	53	
665	0			06	15	
647(G/L Cart Track)	0			00	31	
548	0			02	00	
546	0			00	49	
544	0			01	28	
542	0			01	56	
543	0			01	06	
537	0			01	33	
669(G/L River)	0			01	62	
845(G/L River)	0			02	58	
6.	PATUMBARI	94(G/L River)	0	02	11	
		114	0	00	83	
		104	0	01	00	
		151	0	01	51	
		154(G/L Magri)	0	00	40	
		155(G/L Magri)	0	01	86	
		162	0	00	24	

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. PATUMBARI (Contd...)		39	0	00	47
		12	0	01	03
	7. BHAVRI	623	0	01	74
		436	0	01	38
		432	0	00	17
		785(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	62
		806	0	00	44
		816	0	00	56
		826	0	00	51
		829(P.W.D. Road)	0	00	45
		1017Min01	0	00	72
		1018	0	00	82
		In Bet Svy No.1053 & 1063	0	01	20
		1054	0	00	10
		1069	0	00	55
1070		0	00	20	
1074	0	01	94		
8. DHANARI	1529	0	01	35	
	1535	0	00	88	
	1542	0	01	25	
	1444	0	01	88	
	1415	0	00	72	
	1416	0	00	80	
	1417	0	00	38	
	1420	0	00	82	
	1692	0	00	92	
	1704	0	01	27	
	1703	0	00	40	
	1719	0	00	72	
	605	0	00	69	
	462	0	00	84	
	446	0	04	10	
	435(Irrig. Deptt.)	0	04	42	
	436	0	04	34	
	366	0	02	88	
	367	0	00	30	
	364	0	04	00	
	363	0	03	06	
	362	0	00	62	
	360	0	00	72	
	377	0	03	96	
	384	0	00	74	
	380	0	01	66	
	205(G/P Pasture)	0	04	54	

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	KODARLA	509	0	01	01
		474	}	0	02
		474Min01(G/L)			
		474Min02			
		474Min03			
		474Min04			
		441	0	01	32
		307	0	00	93
		297	0	01	01
10.	RAMPURA	130	}	0	05
		130/1			
		187	0	01	88
		191	0	00	91
		197	0	01	70
		71Min01	0	02	85
		70Min01	0	03	58
		239	0	01	93
		295	0	00	95
11.	DUNGRI	297(G/L Nala)	0	03	10
		281	0	03	75
		171	0	00	21
		172	0	01	05
		99	0	00	92
		96	0	01	10
		90/2	0	00	84
		90/3	0	00	20
		83(G/P Pasture)	0	00	34
		74	0	00	48
12.	BASANTGARH	1400	0	02	04
		1393	0	00	15
		1392	0	00	63
		1369	0	00	78
13.	CHAVARLI	414(G/P Pasture)	}	1	02
		404(G/P Pasture)			
		410	0	09	27
		409	0	01	34
		379	0	01	13
		381	0	01	58
		383	0	01	29
		384	0	00	37
		In Bet Svy No.385 & 272	0	01	08
		272(G/L Khadda/Cart Track)	0	04	48

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13. CHAVARLI (Contd...)		283	0	00	57	
		286	0	00	35	
		304	0	01	68	
		314	0	01	27	
		219(G/L Magri)	0	00	67	
		211	0	00	77	
	14. AJARI		566	0	00	51
			573	0	00	67
			494	0	00	49
			491	0	00	57
			490	0	00	44
			478	0	00	55
			474	0	00	82
			394	0	00	66
			392	0	00	54
			407	0	00	33
			309	0	03	44
			311	0	00	49
			314	0	12	72
			298	0	12	08
		322	0	02	88	
		320	0	00	60	
		290(G/L River)	0	06	91	
		289(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	32	
			266	0	03	16
			262	0	00	30
		257	0	11	44	
		256	0	13	40	
		248	0	01	12	
		249	0	07	56	
		250	0	08	82	
		251	0	01	40	
		252	0	17	03	
		211	0	03	20	
		210	0	10	16	
		209	0	01	13	
		200	0	05	04	
		199	0	00	20	
		808	0	00	49	
	15. PINDWARA		3386	0	00	97
			3387	0	00	76
			3411	0	00	51
			3415	0	00	88

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15. PINDWARA (Contd...)		3518	0	01	64	
		3505(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	46	
		3591	0	01	28	
		3638	0	00	52	
		3633	0	00	64	
		3628	0	00	56	
		3274	0	00	91	
		3280	0	00	23	
		3758	0	00	55	
		891	0	00	74	
		911/1	}	0	01	13
		911Min01				
		1061	0	04	52	
		1062	0	05	92	
		1065	0	00	57	
		1078	0	01	97	
		1091	0	00	68	
		1092	0	00	71	
		1215	0	00	46	
		1250	0	01	21	
	586(G/L)	0	02	67		
	1259	0	00	62		
	87(N/ P Pasture)	0	01	26		

[No. R-31015/46/2004-O.R.-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4434.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, डी-7 लालबहादुर नगर (पूर्व), क्लार्क्स आमेर होटल के सामने, जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर-302017(राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरोंही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कासिन्द्रा		261/495	0	07	48
		389/483	0	02	24
2. कोदरला		457	0	00	20
		458	0	03	60
3. रामपुरा		554/223	0	00	20
4. पिण्डवाड़ा		3409	0	01	10
		3410	0	01	57
		3413	0	09	93
		3416	0	05	96
		3417	0	00	58
		3457	0	00	20
		3462	0	03	85
		3601	0	00	20
		3618	0	00	56
		3641	0	05	79
		3640	0	00	78
		3647	0	03	49
		3633	0	00	99
		3646	0	01	07
		3645	0	00	20
		3596/3831	0	09	90

[फा. सं. आर-31015/46/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2005

S. O. 4434.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, D-7, Lal Bahadur Nagar (East), Opp. Clarks Amer Hotel, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur – 302017 (Rajasthan)

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. KASINDRA		261/495	0	07	48	
		389/483	0	02	24	
2. KODARLA		457	0	00	20	
		458	0	03	60	
3. RAMPURA		554/223	0	00	20	
4. PINDWARA		3409	0	01	10	
		3410	0	01	57	
		3413	0	09	93	
		3416	0	05	96	
		3417	0	00	58	
		3457	0	00	20	
		3462	0	03	85	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	PINDWARA (कलकत्ता)	3601	0	00	20
		3618	0	00	56
		3641	0	05	79
		3640	0	00	78
		3647	0	03	49
		3633	0	00	99
		3646	0	01	07
		3645	0	00	20
		3596/3831	0	09	90

[No. R-31015/46/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2005

का. ओ. 4435.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957, (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का प्लान सं. एन.टी.पी.सी./एफ.एम.-सी.एम/05/माईन/001 दिनांक 10 जून, 2005 का निरीक्षण अपर महा प्रबंधक(आई./सी) ईंधन प्रबंध- कोयला खनन, एन टी पी सी, प्रथम तल नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड बिल्डिंग ए-11, सैक्टर-24, नौएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश - 201301 या मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (खोज विभाग), सेंट्रल माइन्स प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीच्यूट, गोंडवाना प्लेस, कांके रोड, रांची या कोयला नियंत्रक 1, काउन्सिल हाउस स्ट्रीट कोलकाता अथवा कलेक्टर, जिला हजारीबाग, झारखण्ड के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 उपधारा (7) में निदिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर अपर महाप्रबंधक (आई/सी) ईंधन प्रबंध; एन टी पी सी, एन एफ एल बिल्डिंग, सैक्टर-24, नौएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश-201301 को भेजेंगे ।

अनुसूची

पाकरी बरवाडीह कोयला ब्लॉक, जिला हजारीबाग, झारखण्ड

प्लान सं० एन टी पी सी/एफ एम -सी एम /०५ /माईन /००१ दिनांक १० जून, 2005

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	थाना	थाना नं.	जिला	क्षेत्रफल (एकड़)	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेअर)	टिप्पणी
1	कंदावेर	केरादारी	33	हजारीबाग	153.6	62	भाग
2	देवरिया कलाँ	केरादारी	38	हजारीबाग	215.04	87	पूर्ण
3	उरुबे	बरकागाँव	41	हजारीबाग	793.6	321	भाग
4	बरीयातु	केरादारी	42	हजारीबाग	435.20	176	भाग
5	झबरा	केरादारी	43	हजारीबाग	10.24	4	भाग
6	देवरिया खुर्द	केरादारी	39	हजारीबाग	138.24	56	पूर्ण
7	बशरीया	केरादारी	44	हजारीबाग	140.8	57	पूर्ण
8	नवाडी	केरादारी	45	हजारीबाग	148.48	60	भाग
9	सिरमा	केरादारी	46	हजारीबाग	128	52	भाग
10	लितिज	केरादारी	47	हजारीबाग	120.32	49	भाग
11	चिरुडी	बरकागाँव	48	हजारीबाग	578.56	234	भाग
12	नगाडी	बरकागाँव	49	हजारीबाग	537.6	218	भाग
13	दादीकलान	बरकागाँव	51	हजारीबाग	696.22	282	भाग
14	चेपाकलान	बरकागाँव	52	हजारीबाग	780.8	316	भाग
15	चेपाखुर्द	बरकागाँव	53	हजारीबाग	245.75	99.38	पूर्ण
16	जुगरा	बरकागाँव	54	हजारीबाग	419.76	169.62	पूर्ण
17	अरहरा	बरकागाँव	55	हजारीबाग	732.24	296.45	भाग
18	पाकरी बरवाडी	बरकागाँव	56	हजारीबाग	640	259	भाग
19	बड़का गाँव	बरकागाँव	57	हजारीबाग	192	78	भाग
20	लंगातू	बरकागाँव	58	हजारीबाग	960	389	भाग
21	सोनबर्षा	बरकागाँव	59	हजारीबाग	486.4	197	पूर्ण
22	सिदुवरी	बरकागाँव	60	हजारीबाग	268.8	109	पूर्ण
23	चुरचु	बरकागाँव	61	हजारीबाग	358.4	145	पूर्ण
24	केरी	बरकागाँव	62	हजारीबाग	486.4	197	भाग
25	डेंगा	बरकागाँव	127	हजारीबाग	15.36	6	भाग
26	लकुरा	बरकागाँव	128	हजारीबाग	499.2	202	भाग
27	चंदौल	बरकागाँव	129	हजारीबाग	51.2	21	भाग
28	पंडौल	बरकागाँव	130	हजारीबाग	12.8	5	भाग
				कुल	10245.01	4147.52	

सीमा वर्णन:-

- क -ख : रेखा, ग्राम कंदावेर में बिंदु 'क' से आरंभ होकर ग्राम अरहारा के बिंदु 'ख' में मिलती है ,
- ख -ग : यह रेखा ग्राम पाकरी बरबाडी के पूर्वी भाग से होकर जाती है ,
- ग -घ : यह रेखा ग्राम पाकरी बरबाडी और ग्राम लकुरा के उत्तर पूर्वी भाग से होकर जाती है ,
- घ -ङ : यह रेखा ग्राम लकुरा और ग्राम बडकागाँव के दक्षिणी भाग से होकर जाती है।
- ङ- च : यह रेखा ग्राम बडकागाँव, ग्राम लंगातू, केरी एवं देवरिया कलान के दक्षिणी भाग से होकर जाती है ।
- च-छ : यह रेखा ग्राम केरी के पश्चिमी भाग और ग्राम देवरीकलान के दक्षिणी भाग से होकर जाती है।
- छ-क : यह रेखा ग्राम देवरी कलान और ग्राम बेलतु के पश्चिमी भाग और ग्राम पाण्डेयपुरा खुर्द, बरियातु और झबरा के पूर्वी भाग से होकर जाती है ।

[फा. सं. 43015/7/2005-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2005

S. O. 4435.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub – section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal from the lands specified in the said Schedule.

2. The plan no. NTPC/FM-CM/05/MIN/001 dated the 10th June, 2005 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the Additional General Manager (I/c) Fuel Management – Coal Mining, NTPC, 1st Floor, National Fertilizer Limited Building ,A-11; Sector-24, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh -201301 or at the office of Chief General Manager (Exploration Division), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute, Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1 Council House Street, Kolkata or at the office of the District Collector, District Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

3. All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, Chart and other documents referred in sub - section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Additional General Manager (I/c), Fuel Management - Coal Mining, NTPC, NFL Building, Sector -24, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh - 201301 within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification.

SCHEDULE

Pakri Barwadih Coal Block District Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

Plan no. NTPC/FM-CM/ 05 /MIN / 001 dt.10th June, 2005.

S.No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)	Remarks
1.	Kandaber	Keradari	33	Hazaribagh	153.6	62	Part
2.	Devariakalan	Keradari	38	Hazaribagh	215.04	87	Full
3.	Urube	Barkagoun	41	Hazaribagh	793.6	321	Part
4.	Bariatu	Keradari	42	Hazaribagh	435.20	176	Part
5.	Jhabra	Keradari	43	Hazaribagh	10.24	4	Part
6.	Devariakhurd	Keradari	39	Hazaribagh	138.24	56	Full
7.	Basaria	Keradari	44	Hazaribagh	140.8	57	Full
8.	Nawadih	Keradari	45	Hazaribagh	148.48	60	Part
9.	Sirma	Keradari	46	Hazaribagh	128	52	Part
10.	Ltitz	Keradari	47	Hazaribagh	120.32	49	Part
11.	Chirudih	Barkagoun	48	Hazaribagh	578.56	234	Part
12.	Nagadi	Barkagoun	49	Hazaribagh	537.6	218	Part
13.	Dadikalan	Barkagoun	51	Hazaribagh	696.22	282	Part
14.	Cherpakalan	Barkagoun	52	Hazaribagh	780.8	316	Part
15.	Cherpakurd	Barkagoun	53	Hazaribagh	245.75	99.38	Full
16.	Jugra	Barkagoun	54	Hazaribagh	419.76	169.62	Full
17.	Arahara	Barkagoun	55	Hazaribagh	732.24	296.45	Part
18.	Pakri Barwadih	Barkagoun	56	Hazaribagh	640	259	Part
19.	Barkagoan	Barkagoun	57	Hazaribagh	192	78	Part
20.	Langatu	Barkagoun	58	Hazaribagh	960	389	Part
21.	Sonbarsa	Barkagoun	59	Hazaribagh	486.4	197	Full
22.	Sinduvari	Barkagoun	60	Hazaribagh	268.8	109	Full
23.	Churchu	Barkagoun	61	Hazaribagh	358.4	145	Full
24.	Keri	Barkagoun	62	Hazaribagh	486.4	197	Part
25.	Denga	Barkagoun	127	Hazaribagh	15.36	6	Part
26.	Lakura	Barkagoun	128	Hazaribagh	499.2	202	Part
27.	Chandaul	Barkagoun	129	Hazaribagh	51.2	21	Part
28.	Pundaual	Barkagoun	130	Hazaribagh	12.8	5	Part
TOTAL					10245.01	4147.52	

Boundary description :-

- A-B:** The line starting at point 'A' in village Kandaber and meeting at point 'B' in village Arahara.
B-C: The line passes through the Eastern part of village Pakri Barwadih.
C-D: The line passes through the North Eastern part of village Pakri Barwadih & Lakura.
D-E: The line passes through Southern part of villages Lakura & Barkagoun.
E-F: The line passes through Southern part of Villages Barkagoun, Langatu, Keri & Deoria Kalan.
F-G: The line passes through the western part of village Keri & Southern part of village Deori Kalan.
G-A: The line passes through the western part of villages Deori Kalan & Beltu & Eastern part of the villages Pandepura Khurd, Bariatu & Jhabra.

[No. 43015/7/2005-PRIW]
M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4436.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू इण्डिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लि. के प्रबंधन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/22/2004-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4436.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 04/2005 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of New India Assurance Company Limited, New Delhi and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-17012/22/2004-IR (B-I)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
LUCKNOW**

PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA : Presiding Officer

L.D. No: 4/2005

Ref. No. L- 17012/22/2004-IR (B-I) dated: 20-12-2004

BETWEEN

Shri Ram Pher Pal S/o Sh. Ram Khelawan Pal,
Village and P.O.—Rampur Gauri,
Distt.—Pratapgarh (U. P.)

AND

1. The Divisional Manager,
New India Assurance Company Limited,
Divisional Office, 9th Floor, Indira
Bhawan, Civil Lines, Allanaabad.
2. The Branch Manager New India
Assurance Company Limited, Branch
Office, Raja Pratap Bahadur Park,
Pratapgarh (U.P.)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-17012/22/2004-IR (B-I) dated: 20-12-2004 has referred following dispute for adjudication to the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of New India Assurance Company Ltd. in terminating the services of Sh. Ram Pher Pal w.e.f. 29-5-2002 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?”

It is admitted fact of the parties that Ram Pher Pal performed his duties from 7-6-99 to 28-5-2002 as a daily wager.

The case of the worker, Ram Pher Pal is that the worker was appointed in the department of the opposite party on the post of waterman and accordingly performed his duties continuously as daily wager. It alleged that on 29-5-2002 his services were orally terminated, without any notice, Notice pay or retrenchment compensation. The worker several times met authorities personally and talked about his service. The authority assured him for reinstatement but reinstatement has not been done. The worker on 1-12-2003 submitted his representation for reinstatement in the service but representation has not been considered by the management. The worker has, therefore, prayed to direct the management to reinstate him in service on the post of waterman and regularise his services. He has also prayed to direct the management to pay salary of the worker w.e.f. 29-5-2002 till the disposal of the case with 18% interest.

The opposite party has filed the written statement disputing the claim statement of the worker. It is alleged that the workman was intermittently engaged on a purely daily wage basis, for work of casual nature as and when it arose. It is categorically alleged that the worker was hired on contract basis for storage and supply of drinking water to the staff and employee of the branch. The worker was paid wages on daily basis in accordance with the number of days he worked. The worker was never appointed as a regular employee of the company, and his services were of purely temporary nature and hired on daily wage basis. The management has denied that worker was ever appointed as regular employee of the company as such no question of termination of services arose. There was no occasion of giving of any show cause notice as the worker was engaged for casual work on daily wage basis, as and when the work arose. The management of the opposite party has also denied that no assurance for reinstatement was ever given to the workman. It is submitted that services of the workman are not liable to be regularised, since he was not appointed on a sanctioned post, also because no such vacancy exists and lastly because his engagement was of a purely casual nature. Therefore, it is prayed by the opposite party that claim statement is liable to be dismissed.

The worker has filed the rejoinder. The worker has admitted that he was appointed as daily wager and his working nature was for supply of the water as a peon. He also stated that work and post of peon exists with the opposite party. The worker has reiterated that he continuously worked since 7-6-1999 to 28-5-2002.

The worker has filed following documents :

1. Photo stat copy of letter of ALC (C) addressed to the opposite party and the worker dated 15-1-2004.
2. Photo stat copy of letter of ALC(C), Allahabad addressed to Govt. of India dtd. 2-6-2004.
3. Photo stat copy of reference order dtd. 20-12-2004.
4. Photo stat copy of payment of vouchers/cheques from 30-6-99 to 28-5-2002.

The opposite party has filed photo stat copy of payment voucher and disbursement vouchers of one year preceding the date of termination from June, 2001 to May, 2002.

The worker has examined himself as witness and he has been cross examined by the opposite party. The opposite party has examined Branch Manager, Sh. Anil Kumar Agarwal and worker availed the opportunity of cross-examining him.

The worker has not turned up for argument and therefore, heard the arguments of the representative of the opposite party.

Learned representative of opposite party has argued that the worker, Ram Pher Pal is not regularly appointed employee of New India Assurance Co. Ltd. It is argued that he was a casual worker and was intermittently engaged during the period and in none of the years the worker has completed 240 days. It was the duty of the worker to prove that he worked 240 days continuously in a calendar year presenting his date of termination.

Section 25 B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 define the term continuous services. It is reproduced below:

"25 B. Definition of continuous service – For the purposes of this Chapter:—

- (1) a workman shall be said to be in continuous service for a period if he is, for that period, in uninterrupted service, including service which may be interrupted on account of sickness or authorised leave or an accident or a strike which is not illegal, or a lock-out or a cessation of work which is not due to any fault on the part of the workman;
- (2) where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of clause (1) for a period of one year or six months, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer—

- (a) for a period of one year, if the workman, during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) one hundred and ninety days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine; and
 - (ii) two hundred and forty days, in any other case;
- (b) for a period of six months, if the workman, during a period of six calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) ninety-five days, in the case of workman employed below ground in a mine; and
 - (ii) one hundred and twenty days, in any other case."

In the present case Section 25 B (2) (ii) is attracted. Section 25 F provides the protection to the worker who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer. Meaning thereby that the worker has to prove that he has been in continuous service for not less than one year and he has to prove that he has worked 240 days. The worker has filed list of his working days, which by itself shows that he did not worked continuously for 240 days in any year.

The witness of opposite party, Shri Anil Kumar Agarwal, Branch Manager has categorically replied to the question of the Presiding Officer of the Court, detailing the working days of the worker right from 7-6-99 to 28-5-2002. The details are as under:

1. 7-6-99 to 27-5-2000	230 days
2. 28-5-2000 to 27-5-2001	236 days
3. 28-5-2001 to 28-5-2002	220 days

The worker has not cross-examined the Branch Manager on the above point.

The representative of the opposite party has filed photo copies of following case laws:

- 1 (2004) 8 Supreme Court Cases 195 Municipal Corporations, Faridabad v. Siri Niwas.
- 2 (2002) 8 Supreme Court Cases 400 Essen Deinki v. Rajiv Kumar.
- 3 (2004) 8 Supreme Court Cases 161 Rajasthan State Ganganagar S. Mills Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan and another.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the first case law cited above has written that provisions of the evidence Act, 1872 per se are not applicable in an industrial adjudication. The burden of proof was on the workman herein to show that he had worked for 240 days in the preceding twelve months prior to his alleged retrenchment. The relevant

extracts of para 13 and 14 of the first case law are reproduced below :

"13. The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1972 *per se* are not applicable in an industrial adjudication. The general principles of it are, however, applicable. It is also imperative for the Industrial Tribunal to see that the principles of natural justice are complied with. The burden of proof was on the respondent workman herein to show that he had worked for 240 days in the preceding twelve months prior to his alleged retrenchment. In terms of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an order retrenching a workman would not be effective unless the conditions precedent therefore are satisfied. Section 25-F postulates the following conditions to be fulfilled by an employer for effecting a valid retrenchment :

(i) one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment or wages in lieu thereof ;

(ii) payment of compensation equivalent to fifteen days, average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months.

14. For the said purpose it is necessary to notice the definition of "continuous service" as contained in Section 25-B of the Act. In terms of sub-section (2) of Section 25-B if a workman during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for 240 days within a period of one year, he will be deemed to be in continuous service. By reason of the said provision, thus, a legal fiction is created. The retrenchment of the respondent took place on 17-5-1995. For the purpose of calculating as to whether he had worked few a period 240 days within one year or not, it was, therefore, necessary for the Tribunal to arrive at a finding of fact that during the period between 5-8-1994 to 16-5-1995 he had worked for a period of more than 240 days."

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in second case law cited above has held that where 240 days' continuous service admittedly not completed because of participation in a strike on 240th day, compliance with Section 25-F not required and termination of worker's service was valid. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further held that burden of proving continuous service of 240 days lies on the employee.

The third case law cited above also laid down that it was for the claimant workman to show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination. A mere statement in this regard on the part of the workman

cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence.

The representative of the opposite party has argued that the workman has mischievously shown the work performed by one Sunder for 10 days in his account of working and has also filed the photostate copy of cheque, paper No. 15/35. The management has filed photostat copy of voucher of Snder along with the disbursement voucher on the basis of which cheque No. 824472 was prepared in the name of Sunder. Sh Anil Kumar Agarwal has stated specifically that worker, Ram Pher Pal did not work in April, 2002. From the evidence on record it is proved that worker has not worked for 240 days preceding his date of termination. In the light case laws cited by the opposite party, I come to the conclusion that the termination order though oral does not suffer from any illegality. I also come to the conclusion that the worker has fraudulently produced the cheque of Sh. Sunder to substantiate his working days. The worker's evidence is therefore, not creditworthy. From the discussion above, I come to the conclusion that the worker has miserably failed to prove the action of the management of oral termination of the service of the worker, Ram Pher Pal, daily worker, was illegal and unjustified. The result is that worker is not entitled to any relief. The issue is answered against the worker.

Lucknow SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer.
13-10-2005

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4437.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हरियाणा मिनरल्स लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ संख्या-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/133/1998-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4437.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 29/99 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh No. 1 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Haryana Minerals Ltd., Arunachal Building, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-29012/133/1998-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH

Case No. I D. 29/99

Sh. Sunder Pal S/o Sh. Attar Singh
 V & P. O. Anangpur, Faridabad Applicant

Versus

Haryana Minerals Ltd. The Managing Director,
 Arunachal Building, 7th Floor, 703-704,
 17, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the workman : None.
 For the management : Shri Ashwani Kumar

AWARD

Passed on 19-10-2005

Central Government vide No. L-29012/133/98-IR-(M) dated 18th of January, 1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Haryana Minerals Ltd. in terminating the service of Shri Sunder Pal Bill Clerk w.e.f. 17-1-95 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. Shri Ashwani Kumar Bura Advocate made a statement that that advocate of the management of Shri Rameshwar Malik has been appointed as Additional Advocate General, Haryana and establishment of the management is also not functioning. He submitted that there is no whereabouts of the workman. He submitted that on instructions from his senior, no useful purpose would be served in keeping this case pending as none is appearing on behalf of the workman also. He submitted that the court may pass the necessary orders. In view of the above my earlier orders. I found that workman is not appearing since 5-1-05 despite issuance of notices. As it appears that workman is not interested in prosecuting his case because the management is also not functioning and is being closed therefore, the workman is also not coming on earlier dates. No useful purpose would be served in keeping this case pending as it appears that workman is also not interested in prosecuting this reference. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Central Government of want of prosecution. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh. RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer.
 19-10-2005

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4438.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध

में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं०-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 135/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/127/2002-आई आर (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4438.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 135/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-12012/127/2002-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R.N. Rai I.D. No. 135/2003

In the Matter of :—

Md. Irfan Khan,
 T-41/C-1, Jamia Nagar, Okhla,
 New Delhi-110025.

Versus

The General Manager,
 Bank of India, Zonal Office, Northern Zone,
 Jeevan Bharti, Level-5, Tower 124,
 Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/127/2002/(IR B-II) Central Government Dt. 14-08-2003 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the designation given by the Bank Management as a Consultant Site Engineer is a workman? if yes (2) whether the action of the Bank of India management in terminating the services of Shri Md. Irfan Khan w.e.f. 01-05-2001 without notice is just fair and legal? If not, what relief he is entitled to.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that as per the first appointment letter, the period of employment of the workman purported to be only for five months. However, despite the expiry of the period of five months, the workman continued to be in service of the management. The

management continued to take work from the workman and in lieu of the work, the workman continued to be paid wages on the same terms. At this stage, the workman was working on a site of the management situated at 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001. The workman continued to work without any break in service continuously till 23-04-1997. In terms of the aforesaid appointment letter the workman was entitled to be paid consolidated amount of Rs. 4,850. This salary continued to be paid to the workman till 31-03-1997. For the month of April, 1997, the salary payable to the workman was due to be paid at the end of April or in the beginning of May, 1997. In the meantime on 23-04-1997, the workman was called by the managers of the management and was told that the workman would henceforth work on another site of the Bank situated at Sector 62, Plot No. 32B, Noida (UP). On the same day, the workman was given a fresh appointment letter dated 23-04-1997. This time the period of employment was stated to be for 15 months and the workman was to be paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 6,000 per month. Copy of the letter dated 23-04-1997 is annexed as Annexure-C.

Pursuant to the said letter, which was not actually the appointment letter but was in fact a letter only of transfer. The workman complied with the same and started working on the site at Noida. The workman continued to work on the site, as directed in an honest and diligent manner. Even after the expiry of the purported period of 15 months, the workman continued to perform work for the management and in lieu thereof the workman continued to receive wages @Rs. 6,000 per month upto 29-02-2000.

On 29-02-2000, the workman was issued another letter dated 29-02-2000 again purporting to be an appointment letter as a temporary consultant Site Engineer. The said letter was nothing but a *malafide* attempt of the Bank to commit unfair labour practice. By the said letter, the workman was directed to continue working at the site of the Bank situated at Noida and the consolidated wages of the workman were fixed at Rs. 7,000 per month. The said letter purported to be again a time bound appointment for a period of 12 months commencing from 29-02-2000. A copy of the letter dated 29-02-2000 is annexed as Annexure-D.

The period of 12 month commencing from 29-02-2000 ended on 29-02-2001. However, as per past practice, the management continued to take work from the workman and the workman continued to discharge his duties for which the management paid due wages. However, even though the workman continued to work till 30-04-2001. The management has not paid wages for the month of April, 2001. The management illegally terminated the services of the workman on and from 01-05-2001 without any written communication and only on verbal and oral instructions.

The work for which the workman was appointed is still going on at various sites of the management. The management has terminated the services of the workman on and from 01-05-2001 without complying with the

requirement of payment of the retrenchment compensation. It is stated that the case of the termination of the workman is not covered under Section 2 (oo) (bb) of the ID Act, 1947, *inter alia* for the reasons that even the purported letters of fresh appointment were in fact only unfair labour practice and nothing else as even during the period between the alleged expiry of contract, and issuance of fresh contract, the workman throughout continued to work as per the directions of the management and for which the management continued to pay wages. As such, this is not a case fixed-term employment. Prior to 01-05-2001, the workman has worked continuously for period of 240 days in a calendar year and as such the termination of the workman is non-est.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it is stated that the applicant Shri Mohammed Irfan Khan was only a consultant "site engineer" engaged for a specific period for renovation of the branch of the bank at Parliament Street. The engagement of the claimant was only on contractual basis for the day to day supervision of the construction work of the renovation project. The claimant was paid a sum of Rs. 4,850 per month and this arrangement was purely contractual as is evident from the letter dated 22-02-1996 issued to him.

That thereafter there was some fresh construction activity for the bank for the staff Training College at Noida (UP) and the services of the claimant were once again taken purely on contractual basis for the purposes of supervision of construction activity of the bank's Training Centre being set up at Noida. This service of the claimant were taken on contractual basis w.e.f. 24-04-1997 against payment of supervision charges amounting to Rs. 6,000 per month. Consequent upon the conclusion of the construction activity of the Staff Training College at Noida and on completion of the Project, the contract of supervision given to him came to an end in March, 2001. The services of the claimant were engaged purely on contractual basis and hence there could be no termination of service as alleged. The claimant is also not a "workman" as defined u/s 2 (s) of the ID Act, 1947 and as such the present reference is not maintainable before this Hon'ble Tribunal. The consultancy arrangement would not result in creating an employer-employee relationship. It is well known that employment in any Public Sector bank is given after following the settled procedures. That the present dispute could not be an "Industrial Dispute" within the meaning of section 2 (k) of the Industrial Dispute Act.

The case was fixed on 30-08-2004 for filing rejoinder but rejoinder was not filed. The workman was absent on 04-05-2004 and 9-02-2005 and 27-04-2005 and 14-7-2005. He has not filed rejoinder and affidavit in support of his claim statement. The management was present all along. The management was heard. The case of the workman is that he was appointed for five months initially thereafter

his appointment was extended. The case of the management is that the workman was under temporary Consultant Site Engineer for construction of Bank, Training Center at Noida for specialized period. When the training center was constructed his services was no longer required. His appointment was need based and he was under the Engineer of the site. His appointment was not regular. The workman has failed to prove the case of his claim statement.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the Bank of India management in terminating the services of Shri Mohd. Irfan Khan w.e.f. 01-05-2001 without notice is just and fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dated: 20-10-2005.

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4439.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/229/99-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगधरण, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4439.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 6/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Vijaya Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-12012/229/1999-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,

BANGALORE

Dated: 7th October 2005

PRESENT:

Shri A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 6/00

I PARTY

Shri K.L. Panduranga Rao,
S/o Kote Lakshman Rao,
Vijayalakshmi Takkis Road,
Opp. Suprabatha Tailors
Shimoga,
Karnataka

II PARTY

The Regional Manager,
VB, Head Office, 41/2,
M.G. Road, Trinity Circle,
Bangalore-560001

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the power conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/229/99/IR (B-II) dated 28th December, 1999 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the order of dismissal of Shri K.L. Panduranga Rao, Peon by the management of Vijaya Bank is justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled to?”

2. A charge sheet dated 10-6-97 was issued to the first party by the management in the following terms:—

CHARGESHEET

Whereas there are *prima facie* grounds to believe that you have committed acts of misconduct, the particulars of which are furnished here under:—

You were working as peon at Bank's B.H. Road, Shimoga Branch from 1-10-1983 till the date of your suspension on 25-9-1996.

It is reported that you have made 7 fraudulent withdrawals amount to Rs. 12,000 from SB account No. 13025 of Shri T. Kumar maintained at B.H. Road Branch, Shimoga by forging the signature of the account holder on the withdrawal slips and the said withdrawal slips were written in your own hand writing. The details of such fraudulent withdrawals are furnished hereunder:—

S.No.	Amount of withdrawal Rs.	Date of withdrawal	Printed number of withdrawal slip
1.	2,500	8-4-1996	892464
2.	3,000	4-5-96	893495
3.	500	14-6-96	894177
4.	2,500	20-7-96	894813
5.	2,000	6-8-96	894978
6.	1,000	14-8-96	1615483
7.	500	22-8-96	799112

Rs. 12,000

It is also reported that you have fraudulently withdrawn Rs. 9000 from SB account No. 12794 maintained at B.H. Road, Shimoga Branch standing in the name of Shri H.J. Prashant on 29-6-96 by forging the signature of the

account holder on withdrawal slip No. 894434, which was also written in your own hand writing. Out of the said amount of Rs. 9000/-, on the same day you have credited a sum of Rs. 6000/- to SB account No. 13025 of Shri T. Kumar to compensate the fraudulent withdrawals already made in the said account till 29-6-96 and received the remaining cash of Rs. 3000/- from the payment cashier. The credit slip for depositing Rs. 6000/- in SB account of Shri T. Kumar was also written in your own hand writing. It is further revealed that to cover up your above fraudulent transactions from the other staff members/officials/account holder, you have maintained a parallel binder sheet No. 431957 pertaining to SB account No. 13025 with manipulated transactions written in your own hand writing. The said binder sheet covered the transactions from 10-2-1995 to 10-8-1996 and was showing the balance of Rs. 7,709.20. However, the said transactions do not bear any initial/authentication by the branch officials. The original binder sheet No. 204224 pertaining to the said SB account was mysteriously kept in the file of removed binder sheets, which covered the transactions from 12-9-1990 to 22-8-1996 with initials/authentications of the branch officials and was showing balance of Rs. 1709.20 only.

From the above acts on your part, it is evident that you have fraudulently withdrawn the amount of Rs. 12,000/- from SB account No. 13025 and Rs. 9000/- from SB account No. 12794 maintained at B.H. Road Shimoga Branch because of which the bank was incurred a financial loss to the extent of Rs. 15,000/-. In this regard, you have submitted a letter dated 27-9-1996 wherein you have admitted that all the above described fraudulent withdrawals were made by you and nobody also was involved. However, you have submitted one more letter dated 4-10-1996 wherein you have denied the allegation without furnishing convincing reasons. Such acts on your part are highly prejudicial to the interest of the bank which constitute gross misconduct under the provisions of BPS,

The bank, therefore, charges you as under:—

“Your action of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 12,000/- from SB account No. 13025 and Rs. 9000/- from SB account No. 12794 are acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank which constitutes gross misconduct under sub-clause (j) of Clause 19.5 of Chapter XIX of the BPS 1966.”

You are therefore, required to submit your written statement of defence, if any, in triplicate to the undersigned within 7 days of receipt of this charge sheet and show cause as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against you, failing which it will be deemed that you have no written statement to submit and the matter will be proceeded with accordingly.”

3. The explanation offered by the first party to the said charge sheet in denying the allegations made therein was not accepted by the management being unsatisfactory resulting into a DE conducted against the first party. Based on the findings of the enquiry officer holding the first party

guilty of the charges misconduct leveled against him, the management (Disciplinary Authority) dismissed the first party from the services of the bank by impugned punishment order dated 30-6-98. The first party preferred an appeal unsuccessfully and thereupon he raised the Industrial dispute by approaching the Conciliation Officer and based on the failure report submitted by him the present reference came to be referred to this tribunal for adjudication.

4. The first party by his Claim Statement while narrating the facts resulting into order of dismissal passed against him, however, challenged the enquiry proceedings itself on the ground that they were not conducted in accordance with law and suffered from violation of principles of natural justice. The first party also challenged the enquiry findings as perverse and dismissal order as illegal not to be sustained at the hands of this tribunal.

5. The management by its Counter Statement however, contended that the enquiry conducted against the first party was quite proper and fair adhering to the principles of natural justice. Wherein, first party was given sufficient and reasonable opportunity to defend himself taking the assistance of co-worker and he participated in the enquiry proceedings without any protest. The management further contended that sufficient and legal evidence in the form of oral testimony and documents was pressed into service by the management during the course of enquiry and it is based on the said evidence, enquiry findings have been submitted holding the first party guilty of the misconduct. The management further contended that keeping in view the gravity of the Misconduct, the order dismissing the first party from its services was quite legal and justified and therefore, need not be interfered at the hands of this tribunal.

6. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties with regard to the fairness and validity or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings, this tribunal framed the following Preliminary Issue:—

“Whether the DE conducted by the Second Party against the first party is fair and proper”

and took up the said issue for hearing for the first instance. During the course of trial of the said issue, the management examined the Enquiry Officer as MW1 and got marked certain documents including charge sheet, proceedings of enquiry and enquiry findings at Ex.M1 to M8. No evidence was led on behalf of the first party.

7. After having heard the learned counsel for the management (learned counsel for the first party remained absent on the date of hearing) this tribunal by its order dated 3-1-04 answered the above said Preliminary issue in favour of the management holding that the DE conducted by it against the first party is fair and proper. Then the matter came to be posted to hear the learned counsels for the parties on merits of the case. From 25-1-05 till 27-9-05

the matter underwent several adjournments giving opportunities to learned counsel for the parties to advance arguments on merits. Learned counsel for the first party remained absent throughout. On 5-9-05 when the matter was taken up finally, once again learned counsel for the first party remained absent and after hearing the learned counsel for the management another opportunity was given to the first party counsel for his arguments taking up the case on 27-9-05 on which date again he did not turn up and therefore, the matter is posted this day for award.

8. Learned counsel for the management vehemently argued that in the light of the finding recorded by this tribunal holding that DE conducted against the first party by the Second Party is fair and proper, it was incumbent on the part of the first party to establish before this tribunal as to how enquiry findings suffered from perversity so as to set aside the dismissal order based on those findings. He argued that there was sufficient and legal evidence produced during the course of enquiry by examining as many as 9 witnesses and getting marked in all 47 documents to substantiate the charges of misconduct leveled against the first party. Therefore, learned counsel submitted that there was no legal or factual defect in the findings of the enquiry officer in coming to the conclusion that the charges of misconduct leveled against the first party have been proved. He nextly submitted that punishment of dismissal was again quite proportionate and incommensurate keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party and therefore, dismissal order is to be sustained rejecting the reference on hand.

9. After having gone through the records, I find substance in his arguments. A perusal of the enquiry report would make it abundantly clear that after having afforded sufficient and reasonable opportunity to the first party to defend himself, the enquiry officer conducted the enquiry in all fairness in accordance with principles of natural justice. He recorded the statements of 9 witnesses for the management and marked as many as 47 documents produced by the management in support of the oral testimony and in proof of the charges leveled against the first party. On going through the findings of the enquiry officer it can be seen that the enquiry officer after having raised proper questions and issues based on the charges leveled against the first party proceeded to discuss oral as well as documentary evidence brought on record. He recorded his findings on pages 4 to 10. In order to find out as to whether the learned enquiry officer appreciated the oral and documentary evidence brought on record in its proper perspective to hold the first party guilty of the charges. I have scanned through the entire evidences of the aforesaid 9 management witnesses and also went through the documentary evidence produced by the management and so also considered the reasonings assigned by the enquiry officer in coming to the aforesaid conclusions. I do not find any legal or factual defect

committed by the enquiry officer in appreciating the evidence brought on record to hold the workman guilty of the charges. I would like to bring on record the relevant portion of the reasonings of the enquiry officer on pages 8 to 10 of the findings so as to make the point clear that his findings do not suffer from perversity. Those reasonings from pages 8 to 10 are as under :—

FINDINGS

“As discussed above, the evidences against CSE about his complicity in the alleged fraud are evaluated not solely on the basis of his two admission letters [Ex. M21(a) and 21(b)] but on the basis of totality of the evidences on record corroborative to his involvement in the fraud. In his written statement dated 4-10-1996 (Ex. M22), CSE had admitted that the two letters Ex. M21(a) and Ex. 21 (b) were written by him only and the contents and the signatures therein are also his. He further admitted that the binder sheet No. 431597 had been written by him only.

However, the CSE had denied that the withdrawal slips No. 079912 for Rs. 500/-, No. 89345 for Rs. 3000/-, No. 894978 for Rs. 2000/-, No. 1615483, No. 892464, No. 894813 and No. 894434 as also the credit slip for Rs. 6,000/- dated 29-6-1996 to SB account No. 13025 were written by him. He further stated that the earlier two letters [Ex. M21 (a) and 21 (b)] submitted by him to the Sr. Branch Manager (MW3) were not given by him voluntarily and the same were obtained under pressure/coercion. He explained further that the binder sheet No. 431597 had been written by him since the original sheet was torn and nobody had advised him to write the same. He could not take signature of the officer on the binder sheet written by him since he was called to do some other work with regard to the above contentions of the CSE in his letter dated 4-10-1996 (Ex. M22), I would like to state as follows:—

The version of CSE that the original of the binder sheet of SB account No. 13025 was torn of is far from truth in as much as the same was located by the branch on 13-9-96 along with the removed loose sheets of SB accounts as deposed by MW3 at page 9 of EP. Assuming hypothetically that the original binder sheet of SB account No. 13025 was torn off, it was not the duty of CSE as sub staff at the branch to write the duplicate binder sheet. Hence, his contention is not tenable. Further if the contention of the CSE that he had merely copied the torn binder sheet is true, then the entries in the duplicate binder sheet written by him should have been the same as that of the original one but in the instant case as deposed by MW3, the balance in SB account No. 13025 as on 16-9-1996 as per the balancing register should have been Rs. 2,209.20 only whereas as per Ex. M7 which was admittedly written by the CSE the balance shown therein is Rs. 7,709.20. Further, MW2 and MW3 who are supposed to be acquainted with the handwriting of the CSE had affirmed that the incriminating document of the alleged fraudulent withdrawal i.e. Ex. M2 bearing No. 894434 dated

29-6-1996 for Rs. 9000/- on SB account No. 12794 of Shri H. J. Prashanth, Ex. M3 i.e. paying in slip of SB No. 13025 of Shri T. Kumar dated 29-6-1996 for Rs. 6,000 and Ex. M1 (a) to (b) bear the handwriting of the CSE. Besides, the management witnesses had emphatically affirmed that the CSE had admitted with the Sr. Branch Manager (MW3) in their presence that the CSE only had committed the alleged fraud in the two SB accounts in question. No evidence was adduced by the defence to substantiate the contention of the CSE that he had pressurized/coerced to give the admission letters in question. In view of the above discussions, the action of CSE in retracting his earlier two letters vide his letter dated 4-10-96 i.e. Ex. M22 is only an after thought and the same had no force. If the CSE is really innocent he need not have prepared fabricated binder sheet of SB account No. 13025 by falsely showing the balance therein as Rs. 7,809.20 instead of the actual balance of Rs. 2,209.20 only and omitting the withdrawals amounting to Rs. 6,000. The fact that he had credited a sum of Rs. 6000 to SB account No. 13025 on 29-6-96 is yet another corroborative evidence for his fraudulent act..

Further more, MW1 i.e. Shri T. Kumar who is the holder of SB account No. 13025, in which account the alleged fraudulent withdrawals took place, had in his deposition at page 3 to 5 of EP identified/confirmed his statements i.e. Ex. M9, Ex. M10 (a) and (b) and affirmed that whatever mentioned therein were told by him to the bank's official who recorded his statement in the presence of the Sr. Branch Manager, B.H Road Shimoga branch. He further stated that the signatures appearing on Ex. M1(a) to Ex. M1 (g) are not his. From the above, it is evident that the signatures appearing on all the withdrawal slips i.e. Ex. M1 (a) to Ex. M1(g) are forged once. As per the admission letters of the CSE i.e. Ex. M21 (a) and 21 (b), he being the interested party in the matter and judged by circumstantial evidences, I have every reason to believe that forgery of the signatures of the account holder in respect of SB account No. 13025 and 12794 is the handiwork of the CSE only. MW1 has further confirmed to have been reimbursed with Rs. 6000 from the branch being the balance amount due to him out of the fraudulent withdrawals amount to Rs. 12,000 done by the CSE from his SB account No. 13025. The DR during his cross examination of M1 could not be able to bring any contradiction in the evidence of the witness.

Another witness MW4 i.e. Shri H.J. Prashanth Hegde, who is the holder of SB account No. 12794 in which account the alleged fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 9,000 took place on 29-6-1996 has in his deposition at page 10 of the EP had confirmed to have given the statement dated 1-10-1996 i.e. Ex. M11. He emphatically stated that he drawer's signature and the remitter's signature purportedly of him appearing in Ex. M2 and Ex. M3 are not his. He had further stated that he had been reimbursed with a sum of Rs. 9000 by the branch being the amount due

to him from the bank in respect of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 9000 from his SB account No. 12794 on 29-6-96.

From the above facts, the contentions of CSE vide Ex. M22 that the incriminating documents in question are not written by him are not tenable. The next question is of financial loss to the bank. As mentioned above, both the account holders of SB account No. 12794 and 13025 have confirmed at the enquiry that they were reimbursed a total sum of Rs. 15,000 by the branch and the said fact is corroborated from Ex. M27 (a) to 27(d).

From the foregoing discussions, I hold that both the issues are proved against CSE."

10. Therefore, from the reading of the above said reasonings it can be safely concluded that the findings of the enquiry officer are very much based on sufficient and legal evidence in the form of oral and documentary evidence produced by the management during the course of enquiry. As noted above, in the light of the findings recorded by this tribunal to the effect that enquiry conducted against the first party by the Second Party is fair and proper, the burden heavily cast upon the shoulders of the first party to highlight the defects in the findings of the Enquiry Officer to substantiate his contention that they suffered from perversity. There was no attempt made on the part of the first party and as seen above, learned counsel for the first party did not argue on the said point. Moreover, the findings on hand are very much supported by sufficient and legal oral as well as documentary evidence. It is neither a case of 'no evidence' nor a case of 'no legal evidence' so as to lead to the conclusion that findings suffered from any perversity. In the result, it must be held that findings of the enquiry officer in holding the first party guilty of the charges of misconduct against him are quite perfect and legal. As argued for the management it also cannot be said that the punishment of dismissal passed against the first party was disproportionate or excessive keeping in view the nature of misconduct committed by the first party. In the result dismissal passed against the first party appears to be justified and legal. Hence the following award is passed.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to P A transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 7th October, 2005)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4440—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षणों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 12012/104/2000-आई. आर. (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अधीक्षक सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4440.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 69/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Canara Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-12012/104/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated: 20th October, 2005

PRESENT:

Shri A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 69/00

I PARTY

The Asstt. Secretary,
Canara Bank
Employees Union,
C/o Canara Bank,
Cantonment,
Bellary P.O.,
Bellary,
KARNATAKA

II PARTY

The Managing Director,
Canara Bank, Head Office,
No. 112, J.C. Road,
Bangalore,
KARNATAKA

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute *vide* order. No. L-12012/104/2000 IR (B-II) dt. 21/9/2000 dated for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of respondent management of M/s. Canara Bank, Bangalore is justified in imposing the punishment of reduction to a lower stage in time scale of pay by two stages to the workman Shri K. Z. Sherikar? If not, what relief the applicant workman is entitled to?”

2. The first party Union, espousing the cause of the first party workman, in its Claim Statement challenged the order passed by the management imposing the punishment of reduction to a lower stage in time scale of pay by two stages on workman as illegal and unjust and it also challenged the enquiry proceedings conducted against the first party (workman) on the ground that it was against the principles of natural justice in not giving fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend himself.

The first party union also challenged the enquiry findings holding the workman guilty of the charges as perverse and arbitrary.

3. Whereas, the management maintained and asserted that the proceedings of the enquiry conducted against the first party were in tune with the principles of natural justice and that the workman had been given fair and reasonable opportunity to defend himself and he in fact participated in the proceedings and defend himself taking the help of defence representative. The management also contended that the findings of the enquiry holding the workman guilty of the charges was based on oral and documentary evidence pressed into service during the course of enquiry and therefore, findings of enquiry being supported by cogent and valid reasonings based on sufficient and legal evidence, it cannot be said that they suffered from perversity. Management also contended that keeping in view the findings of the enquiry holding the workman guilty of the charges, the impugned punishment awarded against the workman was quite proportionate keeping in view the nature of the misconduct committed by the workman.

4. In the light of the aforesaid respective contentions of the parties with regard to fairness and validity or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings, this court on 15-4-2004 framed the following Preliminary Issue:-

‘Whether the DE conducted against the first party is fair and proper’ and it was taken up for trial in the first instance.

5. During the course of trial of the said issue, the management examined the Enquiry Officer as MW1 and got marked in all 11 documents at Ex. M1 to M11 including the proceedings of enquiry and findings of the enquiry. There was no evidence adduced on behalf of the first party. After hearing the learned, counsel for the management (counsel for the first party was remained absent on date of hearing) this court by its order dated 7-7-05 answered the above said Preliminary Issue in favour of the management holding that enquiry held against the first party was fair and proper. Then the matter came to be posted to hear the learned counsels for the parties on merits of the case. From 7-7-2005 till 18-10-2005, the case underwent several adjournments to hear the matter on merits and to report the settlement if any, as submitted by the learned counsel for the first party. On 18-10-2005, learned counsel for the first party filed a memo not pressing the dispute on hand stating that the grievances of the first party have been taken up at liaison level by the first party union with the management and therefore, first party union may be promoted to withdraw the dispute on hand.

6. Learned counsel for the management had no objection in passing the orders based on the above said memo. Therefore, in the light of the aforesaid memo, following award is passed :

AWARD

Reference on hand is dismissed as withdrawn. No order to cost. (Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 20th October 2005)

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का.आ. 4441.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अथवा न्यायालय बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 72/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 12012/110/2000-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4441.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 72/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-12012/110/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE**

Dated: 19th October 2005

PRESENT

Shri A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 72/2000

I PARTY

Shri Rathan Narayan
Waigankar,
House No. 29, Baithkol,
P.O. Goudawada
KARWAR-581302
Karnataka

II PARTY

The Deputy General Manager
Syndicate Bank,
Zonal Office,
Syndicate Towers,
UDUPI-576101
Karnataka

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/110/2000/IR(B-II) dated 18th October, 2000 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank, Manipal, in not providing employment to Shri Rathan Narayan Waigankar, Ex. Temporary Attender who worked in different spells during the period from 1986 to 1993 at Karwar and Yellapur branches of the Syndicate Bank is justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

2. The case of the first party workman, as made out in the Claim Statement, in brief is that he started his career as a Temporary Attender on 15-1-1986 working under the management branches at Karwar and Mallapur. He worked from 15-1-1986 till 8-5-1993 and his total working days in the above said period come to 185 days. The details of which are shown as per the annexure Ex. P1. In the meanwhile the first party made an application on 22-4-1993 giving out the details of his qualification and the working days seeking employment from the Second party as a Temporary Peon. He was called upon to produce certain documents as per the letter dated 20-1-2000 issued by the Second party; that when his application was not considered, the first party raised the Industrial Dispute resulting into the present reference. The first party therefore, contended that he having worked already for 172 days as on the date of eligibility as against the required days of 90 was a right person to be given a fair chance by appointing him as a temporary Peon. Therefore, the management committed illegality in refusing him work from 9-5-93 onwards and therefore, he is entitled to the employment along with all other consequential benefits.

3. The management by its Counter Statement while not disputing the fact that the first party worked under it between 1986 to 1993 and his last date of working was 8-5-1993, however, contended that the first party in the aforesaid period of 4 years worked for a total period of 156 days and thereafter he was again engaged for 6 days in April 1994 and one day in May 1994 and in this way his total number of working days come to 163 days. It is the case of the management that as per the guidelines governing the bank institutions issued in the year 1990, an opportunity was to be given to the Temporary Attenders who worked between 1-1-1982 to 31-12-1989 for 90 days to submit their applications for empanelment as Temporary Peons to work in the leave vacancies. Accordingly during the year 1991 the management got issued an advertisement to this effect in Daily Newspapers i.e. Indian Express, Udayawani and Samyukta Karnataka dated 4-2-1991, 22-1-1991 and 27-1-1991 respectively calling for the applications with one of the conditions that the person seeking post of Attender/Peon should have passed 7th Standard of Karnataka or equivalent and should be less than 18 years and not more than 26 years as on the date of first temporary appointment. However, the first party never responded to the said advertisement and as per the records maintained by the bank it was found that he was aged more than 26 years as

on the date of the first engagement. Therefore, mere satisfying one condition of working more than 90 days does not ipso facto entitle the first party to be considered for the inclusion in the panel. In the result, the first party has already lost his right of entitlement to be considered by the management; That as per the transfer certificate dated 14-10-99 of the first party, his date of birth is mentioned as 3-11-1959 and therefore, he had already crossed 26 years of age as on the date of his first appointment and thereby was not eligible to be considered as temporary Peon to be brought on the panel maintained by the Bank; that the present dispute raised by the first party is also not maintainable as his services were discontinued by the bank in the month of May 1994 itself and whereas, he raised the present dispute after a lapse of 6 years period just to have some unlawful gain. In the result the reference is liable to be dismissed.

4. During the course of trial, the management examined one witness as MW1 and got marked as many as 7 documents at Ex. M1 to M7. His statement in examination chief is as under :—

“Presently I am working as Branch Manager, Dharwad Road, Belgaum. During the year 1997 to 2003. I was working in the personal department at Zonal office at Udupi. On the basis of records, I know the facts of the case. I had an access and control over the personal matters of the department in the capacity of Manager (Personnel). First party was appointed as per the order dated 15-1-1986 as a Temporary Attender for a period from 15-01-1986 to 20-01-1986. It was during the leave period of regular employee. The appointment order is at Ex. M1. His services in the manner stated above were engaged in the year, 1986, 1987 and in the year 1993. In the year 1994 he was engaged for 6 days in the month of April and one day in the month of May. I have given the statement in detail for the number of days the first party was engaged in our various branches in the said 2 branches which is at Ex. M2. The first party has worked for 169 days in all in the aforesaid year of 1986, 1987, 1993 and 1994. In the year 1990 guidelines were issued by the Government of India in regard to the appointment of temporary employees fixing the minimum qualification for Group ‘D’ employees as 7th Std. pass and age as 18 years and above and below 26 years as on the date of first appointment as temporary. For a temporary worker who completed 90 days and more service for the period from 1-8-1982 to 31-12-1989 his name was to be brought on panel to be considered for a appointment as a Temporary employee. Such temporary employees will be considered for a permanent post as and when the vacancy arose in the Bank. In compliance to that guidelines we had taken an Advertisement in Daily Newspaper Indian Express, Udaya Vani and

Samyukta Karnataka during the February and January 1991. Copies of these papers with relevant publication are at Ex.M3 to Ex.M5. The requirement for appointment have been mentioned in these publications. The first party in response to the advertisement did not submit any application seeking the appointment. As on 15-1-1986 i.e. at the time of his first appointment he was aged more than 26 years. His date of birth as mentioned in Form No.3 (Caste Certificate) and in Transfer Certificate is shown as 3-11-1959. These certificates are marked as Ex.M6 and Ex.M7. He was not eligible for appointment as per the requirement of age he being over aged as on 15-1-1986. Therefore, his name was not empanelled in the list of Temporary Employees. As and when services of temporary employee required the worker found in the list of Temporary Employees will be engaged on temporary basis. The second party did not engage the services of the first party subsequent to the month of May, 1994 as he was not eligible to be brought in the Panel. He raised the dispute before the ALC (C), Mangalore in the year 1999. I have attended the conciliation proceedings. First party is not entitled to the claim made by him”.

5. As on 17-6-04, when MW1 was examined before this tribunal, the first party who was present before this tribunal requested for adjournment on the ground of engaging a lawyer on the next date of hearing. On 19-8-04 when the case was taken up the first party again sought adjournment for cross examination of MW1. On 10-2-2005, first party remained absent. On 28-4-05, first party again remain absent though witness MW1 was present. Once again as a final chance cross examination of MW1 was deferred to 10-8-2005 on which date again first party remained absent and there being no representation on behalf of the first party, MW1 was discharged posting the case of the first party on the next date of hearing. On 28-9-05 the first party again remained absent and the notice which was issued to him as a precautionary measure was also returned unserved as ‘refused’. Therefore, the matter was taken as heard and case is posted this day for award.

6. Learned counsel for the management taking the court through the statement of MW1 and the documents at Ex.M1 to M7 argued that though the first party worked for a period of 90 days between the years 1982 and 1989 and was eligible to be brought on a panel maintained by bank for selection of temporary Peons. He however, did not avail the opportunity of interview held in the year 1991. He further submitted that one of the conditions for the selection of the temporary peon as per the guidelines of the bank institution was that the candidates should not cross 26 years of age as on the date of his first appointment. In the instant case the first party have already crossed age of 26 years as his date of birth was 3-11-1959 as per the very transfer certificates produced by him and marked

before this tribunal at Ex. M6 and M7. The learned counsel lastly submitted that the present dispute is also not maintainable on account of inordinate delay of a period of 6 years from the date of alleged denial of the work to the first party by the Bank. As noted above, on the date the case was posted for arguments, learned counsel again remained absent and therefore, there was no arguments on his behalf.

7. After having gone through the records, I find substance in the arguments. The statement of MW1 in his examination chief before this tribunal is to substantiate the various contentions taken by the management in its Countner Statement. Moreover, it is also supported by the documentary evidence at Ex. M1 to M7. The abovesaid statement unfortunately has remained unchallenged and uncontroverted as the first party despite a resonable opportunity given to him remained absent before this tribunal and failed to cross-examine the said witness. It is also to be noted that the first party also did not adduce any evidence on his part once again for the same reason of his absence before this tribunal when the case was taken up for evidence. As noted above, he remained absent before this tribunal despite a notice issued to him which was returned unserved with an endorsement 'refused return to sender'. Therefore, from the conduct of the first party it can be seen that he is no more interested in prosecuting the proceedings on hand. Moreover, as could be seen from the records, the stand taken by the management in denying work to the first party has been established by sufficient oral and documentary evidence. It has been made clear in the statement of MW1 that keeping in view the guidelines issued in the year 1990 opportunity was given to the first party and others working as temporary attenders/Peons in between 1-1-1982 and 31-12-89 for a period of 90 days calling upon them to appear in the interview and accordingly newspaper publication was made as per the documents at Ex. M3 to M5. It is also made clear in the statement of MW1 that in response to the said advertisement in newspapers, the first party did not appear or filed his application seeking the appointment. He has further made it clear that the first party also had crossed age of 26 years as per his certificate and therefore, he was not eligible for selection as temporary Peon to be brought on the panel of the bank even otherwise. As seen above, the statement of MW1 has gone undenied and there is no evidence on the part of the first party again to rebut the statement of MW1. In the result this court has no hesitation to come to the conclusion that the first party is not entitled for the relief sought. As argued for the management the present dispute is also not tenable for the inordinate delay caused in raising the dispute after a gap of more than 6 years that too without any explanation offered by the first party for the delay in raising the dispute. Accordingly the reference is answered and following award is passed.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 19-10-2005)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2005

का.आ. 4442—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/71/2001-आई. आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2005

S.O. 4442.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 48/2001 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-12012/71/2001-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated: 5th October, 2005

PRESENT

Shri A.R. SIDDIQUI
PRESIDING OFFICER
C. R. No. 48/01

I PARTY

Smt. G. Lalitha Seetharam, The Managing Director,
823, Sri Lakshmi Nilayam, Syndicate Bank, Head Office,
5th A Main, 9th Cross, Manipal
West Chord Road, Karnataka-576119
2nd Stage,
Bangalore-560086

II PARTY

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/71/2001-IR (B-II) dated 16th July, 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether M/s. Syndicate Bank, Bangalore is justified in ordering dismissal of Smt. G. Lalitha

Seetharam, former Clerk of Rajajinagar II Stage Branch, Bangalore from service? If not, what relief the disputant is entitled for?"

2. The case of the first party, as made out in her Claim Statement, briefly stated, is that she having joined the services of the management as a Clerk was working at the Rajajinagar Branch at the relevant point of time. She was discharging her duties sincerely and had a clean and excellent record of service without a single black spot in her service career of about 22 years; that as per order dated 7-11-1995 passed by the Assistant General Manager, she was placed under suspension on certain allegations and she denied those allegations by giving her reply. However, the management issued a charge sheet dated 9-3-96 based on the same allegations and she gave reply to the charge sheet on 10-5-96 denying the allegations. The management not being satisfied with the explanation submitted by her, initiated the disciplinary proceedings by conducting a farce of enquiry denying her all the reasonable and adequate opportunities to put forth her defence and the entire enquiry was held in utter violation of principles of natural justice. On the conclusion of the enquiry, findings were submitted on 12-9-96 holding the first party guilty of the charges and on the basis of the aforesaid findings, she was dismissed from service by impugned punishment order dated 30-7-97; that the management witness, MW2 during the course of enquiry made totally misleading statement in order to cover up certain lapses of other officers/supervisory staff of the branch, committed by them in the banking transactions and business. His statement was also not corroborated by the statement of another management witness, MW1. Therefore, the findings of the enquiry were not based on sufficient and legal evidence; that the allegation made against the first party of indulging in manipulation of books of accounts, forgery, fraud etc. were false and baseless; that under threat and coercion, 5 letters have been obtained from the first party by the officers of the branch who were ill disposed against her; that there was no financial loss caused to the bank nor the first party gained any monetary benefits at the cost of the bank and there was no complaint against her from any customer with regard to the allegations made against her. Therefore, enquiry conducted against her was against the principles of natural justice, findings of the enquiry were not based on evidence and that dismissal order passed against her was illegal and disproportionate, keeping in view the gravity of the alleged misconduct committed by her. Therefore, she requested this tribunal to pass an award reinstating her in service with all back wages, continuity of service and other consequential benefits.

3. The management by its Counter Statement resisted the claim of the first party contending that enquiry conducted against her was in accordance with the principles of natural justice and that findings of the enquiry were based on sufficient oral and documentary evidence. It

further took up the contention that keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party, the punishment of dismissal was quite proportionate not to be interfered at the hands of this tribunal. At Para 2 (a) to (f) the management reproduced the allegations in the charge sheet issued to the first party as under :—

Para 2(a) :—There was a debit balance of Rs. 17,316.65 as on 10-10-1995 in the first party's Over draft on deposit account (OOD account No. 777). There was a credit of Rs. 1000/- on 11-10-1995 to the above account. After this credit, the debit balance in the OOD account should have been reduced to Rs. 16,316.65. But the first party altered the credit of Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 6,000/- and reduced the debit balance to Rs. 11,316.65. These alterations are not authenticated by any supervisory staff. She also altered the carried over new continuation sheet bearing No. 035773 on 11-10-1995 and withdrew an amount of Rs. 5,000/- on 24-10-1995 by means of cheque dated 24-10-1995.

- (b) In order to suppress her abovesaid acts, she took the ledger sheet No. 035773 in respect of OOD 777 to her house, replacing the sheet by a new sheet No. 029635 prepared by incorporating the relevant entries and by forging the initials appearing thereon to make believe that the sheet thus replaced by her is genuine one.
- (c) In the replaced ledger sheet No. 029635, she made a fictitious cash credit entry of Rs. 10,000/- with date showing as 24-10-1995, without actually remitting the case on that day and reduced the debit balance from Rs. 12,166.65 to Rs. 2,166.65.
- (d) In order to suppress the alterations made in transfer credit dated 11-10-1995 and fictitious credit entry dated 24-10-1995 as mentioned above, she made alterations in the following Over Drafts on Deposit Accounts (OOD A/cs) :—
 - (i) The balance amount in OOD 689 standing in the name of M/s Crown Sweet Paradise should have been Rs. 1,013.26. She altered the balance to Rs. 6,013.26 to set off the alteration of Rs. 5,000/- made by her in her OOD account No. 777.
 - (ii) The balance amount in OOD 778 of Shri B. Ratnakar and Shri S. Anil Kumar was Rs. 14,981/-. She made alteration in the said account from Rs. 1,4981/- to Rs. 24,981. Further, interest of Rs. 450/- was debited to this altered balance and correct balance was mentioned as Rs. 25,431/-.
- (e) On 17-10-95, Smt. H. C. Prabha handed over a sum of Rs. 5,000/- to the first party for crediting the same to Current Account No. 1096 as she was expecting presentation of cheque for

Rs. 5,000 issued by her. But the first party did not credit the said amount to the Current Account of the said customer and instead made a fictitious credit entry for Rs. 5,000/- with date 21-10-95 and debited the cheque No. 393643 dated 17-10-1995 for Rs. 5,000 issued by the firm on that day. The said cheque No. 393643 for Rs. 5,000/- was presented in clearing and was returned for want of funds and Rs. 10 was debited to the Current Account No. 1096 of the said customer on 19-10-1995. When the said cheque was presented for the second time on 21-10-1995, the first party made fictitious credited entry for Rs. 5,000 and debited the cheque as mentioned above. However, in the pass book of the said account, it is shown that Rs. 5000 was credited on 18-10-1995 and the cheque was debited to the account on the same day. The debit of Rs. 10 for return of the cheque on 18-10-1995 was not at all mentioned in the pass book.

- (f) In order to set off/suppress the above fictitious credit of Rs. 5000 and to tally the balancing which was due on 27-10-95, she altered the amount of other two current accounts viz. Current Account No. 885 belonging to a customer Shri T. K. Swamy for Rs. 1000 and Rs. 4000 in current account No. 904 belonging to Shri Durga Engineers Works. The current Account No. 885, opened in the name of Shri T. K. Swamy was classified under dormant account with a balance of Rs. 3318.39 with the remarks mentioned as 'Party Deceased'. On 21-5-1994, the account was carried over to a new continuation sheet No. 062313 with credit balance of Rs. 3318.39. Further the account was again carried over to another sheet No. 049940 with 'brought forward' date on 21-5-1994. However, the balance in sheet No. 049940 was altered by the first party from Rs. 3318.39 to Rs. 2318.39. This alteration was not authenticated by any supervisory staff. The first party made alteration in the current account No. 904 showing the balance amount from Rs. 39851.50 to Rs. 35,851.50, standing in the name of M/s. Sri Durga Engineering Works which was opened on 10-12-1991 and was mentioned in the ledger sheet that the account has been frozen on 17-5-1994.

4. At Para 3, it contended that when the aforesaid misconduct of the first party came to light, first party was questioned about it and she on her own voluntarily submitted a letter dated 4-11-95 and a letter dated 5-11-95 confessing the guilt and undertaking to reimburse the amount to the bank. She further confirmed her misconduct once again by letter dated 6-11-95 by depositing a sum of

Rs. 20,000 in her over draft on deposit (ODD) 777. At para 4, it contended that the above acts of the first party being prejudicial to the interest of the management bank, she was rightly placed under suspension pending enquiry by an order dated 7-11-95 followed by charge sheet dated 9-3-96 seeking her explanation within 15 days of the receipt of the charge sheet. She did not give reply to the charge sheet but just demanded her 5 letters given to the different officers of the bank confessing with the guilt. There upon the management ordered DE against the first party by examining two management witnesses and getting marked in all 62 documents resulting into the findings of the Enquiry Officer holding the first party guilty of the charges based on which impugned punishment order was passed against her dismissing her from service. Therefore, the management requested this Tribunal to reject the reference and claim of the first party made above.

5. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties with regard to the fairness and validity or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings conducted against the first party by the Second party, this Tribunal on 21-4-04 framed the following Preliminary Issue :—

“Whether the DE conducted against the first party is fair and proper” and the above said issue was taken up for hearing in the first instance. During the course of trial of the said issue the management examined enquiry officer as MW1 and got marked 4 documents at Ex. M1 to M4 including the findings of the enquiry. There was no evidence led on the part of the first party. On 28-7-05 when the matter was posted for arguments, learned counsel for the First Party remained absent and after hearing the learned counsel for the Second Party this Tribunal by its order dated 8-8-05 recorded the finding to the effect that the DE conducted against the First Party by the Second Party is fair and proper. Then the matter came to be posted to hear the counsels on merits of the case. On 27-9-05 once again the learned counsel for the party did not turn up and after having heard the learned counsel for the management case is posted this day for award.

6. Learned counsel for the management argued that the DE conducted against the First Party having been held to be fair and proper, now the only question to be gone into by this Tribunal was “whether the findings of the Enquiry Officer suffered from any perversity and as to whether the punishment of dismissal was in any way not proportionate and commensurate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the First Party.” He argued that during the course of enquiry, the management examined 2 important and competent witnesses namely, the Investigation Officer was MW1 and the then Branch Manager as MW2 taking support of as many as 62 documents marked at Ex. MEX 1 to MEX 62 substantiating the aforesaid charges of misconduct levelled against the First Party and therefore, it cannot be said that the findings

of the enquiry suffered from any perversity. On the point of punishment of dismissal, the learned counsel submitted that keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party, the management was left with no alternative but to get rid off the services of the first party by passing the order dismissing her services. As noted above, there was no representation for the First Party and in the result no arguments were advanced on her behalf highlighting any legal or factual defects in the findings of the enquiry officer holding the First Party guilty of the charges of misconduct so as to say that those finding suffered from any perversity. Despite the fact that there was no case made out by the First Party either by leading evidence or by advancing the arguments as to how the findings of the enquiry suffered from perversity, this tribunal thought it proper to go through the findings of the enquiry officer so as to ascertain as to whether they were based on sufficient and legal evidence to substantiate the charges of misconduct levelled against the First Party. A perusal of the enquiry findings which is very much in detail bringing on record the oral testimony of MW1 as well as MW2 and the documents marked on behalf of the management at Ex. MEX. 1 to MEX.62, the learned Enquiry Officer discussed the oral testimony of the said two witnesses as well as the documentary evidence in all its detail and finally came to the conclusion that the charges levelled against the first party have been proved beyond any doubt. I have gone through the detailed testimony of the Investigation Officer, MW1 and the then Branch Manager, MW2 and the various documents produced by the management in support of the above said oral testimony. Learned Enquiry Officer not only discussed the statement of MW1 and 2 in their examination chief but also had taken into consideration their statements brought out in their cross examination on behalf of the First Party taking the assistance of defence representative. Learned enquiry Officer discussed and analysed oral and documentary evidence pressed into service on behalf of the management under the heading 'Analysis of evidence' from pages 13 to 18 and after having appreciated the evidence in its proper perspective and rejecting the defence taken by the First Party, in my opinion rightly came to the conclusion that the charges of misconduct levelled against the first party have been proved beyond any doubt. As argued for the management there was sufficient and legal evidence to substantiate those charges of misconduct. The evidence brought on record was appreciated by the Enquiry Officer at length and thread bare. Therefore, it was neither a case of 'no evidence' nor a case of 'no legal evidence' so as to lead to the conclusion that the findings of the Enquiry Officer suffered from perversity. Even otherwise as argued for the management when there was a finding recorded by this Tribunal holding that the enquiry conducted against the First Party is fair and proper, heavy burden cast upon the shoulders of the First Party to establish before this Tribunal as to how the findings of the enquiry suffered from perversity.

7. As noted above, she remained unrepresented when the matter was taken up for arguments on merits. Therefore, in the light of the above discussion, I must hold that charges of misconduct have been proved against the First Party in the light of the findings submitted by the Enquiry Officer. Coming to the quantum of the punishment it was well argued for the management that keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party, the management was left with no option but to remove the First Party from the services of the bank once for all by passing the impugned punishment order dismissing her from its services. In the result reference is answered accordingly the following award is passed.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 5th October, 2005)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का.आ. 4443.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू इण्डिया एश्योरेंस कं.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली संख्या-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 62/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 17012/27/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

बी. एम. डैविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4443.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 62/2001, of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-10-2005.

[No. L-17012/27/2001-IR (B-II)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R.N. Rai

I.D. No. 62/2001

In the matter of :—

Shri Rakesh Kumar,
S/o Shri Chajju Ram,
R/o. 16/724-E, Bapa Nagar,
Padam Singh Road, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi-110005

VERSUS

The General Manager, NIACL, 5th Floor,
DRO-I, Tower II, Jeevan Bharati Building,
Cannought Place,
New Delhi-110001

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-17012/
27/2001-IR (B-II) Central Government dt. 10-10-2001 has
referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of Assistant General Manager,
New Delhi and Branch Manager, the New India
Assurance Company Limited, Branch Office: 311002,
3, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005
in stopping from services/duty w.e.f. January, 1998
to Shri Rakesh Kumar, engaged by the company as
daily wages employee in their Branch Office is valid,
justified and legal? If not, what relief the workman is
entitled to."

The workman applicant has filed statement of claim.
In the statement of claim it has been stated that the claimant/
workman was employed as Peon/Sub-Staff with the
respondent/management since 1992 at their branch office
at 3-Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. The
workman has been working and performing his duties
diligently, honestly and sincerely and to the entire
satisfaction of the management/respondent.

That the workman/Claimant was working
continuously since last 6 years and was doing the job of
opening the office in the morning and closing the office in
the evening. He had been working as Peon/Sub Staff
throughout the day and he had also been performing his
duties to deposit the cash in the bank on behalf of he
management/company and also to visit all the concerned
office of the management with regard to any act, deed or
thing on behalf of the company; he had also been
depositing the bills of the Telephone, Cheques in the banks
and other ancillary works of the respondent/management.
The slips of the bank (photo-copies) regarding the deposits
of the money with the bank, and the copies of the workman
regarding the services rendered by him are also enclosed
herewith as annexure 1 to 86.

That regarding the good service of the claimant/
workman the appreciation letters were also issued to the
claimant/workman by the concerned Branch Manager, Staff
Members and the photo-copies of the same are enclosed
herewith as annexure 87 to 90.

That all of a sudden the respondent/management
terminated the services of the Workman/Claimant and
refused to take him on duty w.e.f. January, 1998. The
Workman/Claimant reported for duty again and again but
he was not allowed to join the duties and even no reason
for the termination of the workman has been disclosed.

That under the circumstances, the claimant/workman
was constrained to lodge his claim before concerned Labour
Commissioner (Central), Curzon Road, New Delhi and there
the respondent/management was summoned and there the
management denied the claim of the workman/claimant and
stated that he is not their workmen. The discussions were
held and both the parties submitted their please and
documents but the settlement could not be reached, and
thereafter the matter was referred to this Hon'ble court.

That the action of the management/respondent in
terminating the service of the claimant/workman is wrong,
illegal, mala fide, uncalled for, unjustified, arbitrary and no
chargesheet has been issued and no enquiry has been
conducted into the matter in accordance with the principles
of natural justice and the termination of the claimant/
workman is wrong, illegal and unwarranted and groundless.

That the workman/claimant is entitled to reinstatement
with full back wages and continuity of services.

The management had filed the written statement. In
the written reply it has been stated that the alleged
complaint of Rakesh Kumar is false and it is nothing but
abuse of process of the confidence and humanitarian
grounds shown by the staff of the branch of the company.
It seems that he has been hatching a conspiracy and his
intentions were mala fide from the beginning. By winning
the confidence of the staff he has been able to procure
these letters for which he was not entitled at all nor the
persons issuing such letters were authorized to issue the
alleged letters. It has been laid down by the Hon'ble
Supreme Court in State of Orissa V/s United India
Insurance Co. Ltd. reported as JT 1997 (5) SC 870 that
Manager exceeding the powers without any authority
cannot bind the company and such unauthorized acts are
not binding on the company. No industrial dispute has
arisen and the present petition is liable to be dismissed.

That the respondent company is a Government
company and there are rules and guidelines to appoint
employees. No branch manager of any branch office of the
company is authorized to appoint any person of his own.
The company follows the guidelines and the rules and
thereafter an appointment letter is issued and on the basis
of the said appointment letter a person becomes employee
and entitled to salary. In the present case no such letter
has been issued to Rakesh Kumar who is not a workman as
defined under the Act. No salary whatsoever has been
paid to him ever as he was not the employee of the company.
It is very strange that a person who claims himself to be the
employee or alleged appointed on daily wages will keep
sum for a period of six years for his salary and will never
make any demand nor will serve any letter or notice on the
company in this regard. This simple reason and conclusion
is that he was aware of the fact that he has never been
appointed in the company. It is only on the basis of these
documents allegedly stated to have been issued by the
Office who had never been authorized to do so nor it was

within his power and stated to have been issued on humanitarian ground so that he may be able to get employment somewhere else have been misutilized. It may be brought to the notice of this Hon'ble Tribunal that the company has taken action against the said officer and he has been held to be guilty in the inquiry. It is the basic and settled law that any unauthorized action of an employee of the company does not bind the company.

That there is no post of water boy in the company and therefore there is no question of Rakesh Kumar being appointed as water boy. In fact he wants to make a back door entry for the post of a peon to which he is not entitled.

That the copies of the documents referred to in the statement of claim have not been supplied. The company reserves to produce the relevant documents in evidence on receipt of the copies of the documents as well as to file detailed reply in any.

That though Mr. Rakesh Kumar has never been appointed as a water boy on daily wages, even then for the sake of arguments it is admitted that he was appointed as a daily wagger for a specific purpose, even then he is not entitled for regularization irrespective of the period he allegedly claims to have worked for, as laid down by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in the matter of Delhi State Industrial Corporation Limited Vs. J.K. Thakur reported as 2001 (9) DLT 738.

That true facts are that Rakesh Kumar has been working as a canteen boy in the Branch Office, Karol Bagh, New Delhi for a sufficient long time. During this duration it seems that employee of the company have been assigning some small jobs unauthorizedly for their own comforts which cannot bind the company. And Rakesh Kumar who seems to be planning from the very beginning, has been keeping track of the same with a malafide intentions. He has never been employed by the company nor he has ever been paid any salary during the said period. And a person who claims himself to be an employee of the company cannot survive for six years without getting any salary. The whole story is concocted and well planned in order to get the employment to which he is not entitled. His name is nowhere entered in the muster roll of the company and nor he has been ever marked present in the records of the company.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The case was fixed on 21-09-2004 for affidavit of the workman. The workman was not present on 16-05-2004. He was not present on 14-02-2005. He was present on 02-05-2005 but he did not file affidavit. He was not present on 18th July, 2005 and no affidavit was filed. Last opportunity was given. The workman was not present on 12th October, 2005 so the opportunity of filing affidavit was closed and the case was reserved for award.

The workman has been given sufficient time to file

affidavit but he has failed to file the same. So his claim statement is not proved. The case of the workman is that a domestic inquiry was conducted against him and he was found guilty of misconduct. His services were terminated on the findings of the Inquiry Officer. He was appointed at the post of Water Boy and in order to make back door entry he has filed this claim. His work was need based so his services cannot be regularized.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant was appointed on temporary basis. His employment was need based and he was not office peon. When there was increase of work he was asked to perform his work so he cannot be regularized.

The workman applicant has not filed affidavit in support of his claim statement so his claim statement is not proved.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of Assistant General Manager, New Delhi and Branch Manager, the New India Assurance Company Limited, Branch Office: 311002, 3, Arya Smaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 in stopping from services /duty w.e.f. January, 1998 to Shri Rakesh Kumar, engaged by the company as daily wages employee in their Branch Office is valid, justified and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date: 25-10-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4444.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैप पब्लिकेशन सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 170/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/182/96-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4444.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 170/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Map Publication Survey of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-10-2005

[No. L-42012/182/96-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM
LABOUR COURT – II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai I. D. No. 170/1997

In the Matter of :—

Sh. Raghubir Singh S/o Sh. Surender Singh
R/o 26, E. C. Road,
Dehradun.**VERSUS**Additional Surveyor General,
Map Publications,
Survey of India, Hathi Barkala,
Dehradun.**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. 42012/182/96, IR (DU) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 14-10-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the Management Additional Surveyor General, Map Publication Survey of India, Dehradun in terminating the services of Shri Raghubir Singh, Ex-daily Wages Safaiwala w.e.f. 01-12-1995 is just fair and legal, if not what relief he is entitled to and from what to do.”

The Workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the opposite party employer is an industrial establishment and having printing units which are covered by the definition of factory and hence it covers under the Chapter V-B of I.D. Act. It is pertinent to mention here that there are more than 100 workers working with the O.P.

That the applicant workman was engaged by the opposite Party in its Map Publication Section 103 (PZO) Printing Group as safaiwala, on Casual basis. The applicant worked for some days in 1988 in the above section and thereafter as he has been working in the department for last more than 5 years continuously and under law he is entitled for regularization for the said vacant post.

That the O.P. having received the said letter of the Akhil Bhartiya Balmiki Samaj Vikas Parishad and the application of the applicant become annoyed and asked the complainant applicant not to work in the office and told that he will not regularized the complainant/applicant. Rather he would terminated his services as Casual workman also, and also told the applicant that the vacant post will be filled in by an outsider workman candidate.

That the work of Safaiwala is not such a work which can only be done by a lady women and the applicant and many other male workman has been working as Safaiwala, in the office of O.P. satisfactorily and it will be against the fundamental rights of constitution of India to discriminate on the basis or sex in appointment for service.

That the O.P. has not permitted the applicant to work w.e.f. 1-2-1995 and terminated his services mala fide in violation of provisions of Industrial disputes act illegally in order to avoid regularization of the services of the applicant/complaint in the department. His wages for last several months has also not been paid by the opposite Party for which separate application before the prescribed authority is being filed.

That the interview for the said vacant post of 'safaiwala' are scheduled for 22-2-1995 and the O.P. is admend to fill the post by outsider women candidate and the applicant is not called even for Interview, while he is entitled and competent for the regularization for that post.

That the conduct of the O.P. is mala fide and violative of the provisions of Industrial dispute act and constitution of India and the concept of social justice.

That there are some other vacancies also for Safaiwala which occurred due to retirement and death of two other employees (Safaiwala) in the department, but the O.P. adopting unfair labour practice did not give regular employment to him.

That the post against which the workmen was working is permanent and still existing. The nature and duties of the workman was same as the regular worker as working. That prior to termination the applicant workman has completed more than 240 days in every and each calendar year of service.

That the applicant has a legitimate expectation after serving more than 6 years as daily wages that he will be considered for regularization but the management by using its colourable managing powers with ulterior motives even not calling to the applicant for interview also terminated the services of the applicant/workman by engaging outsider in permanent post.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the fact is that the survey of India is not an Industrial Establishment and as such the case does not fall under the purview of the Industrial Dispute Act. Hence this authority has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter.

The service of the applicant was obtained on contract basis for cleaning office, cutting grass etc. The applicant was not given further contract of cleaning etc. All the dues payable to the applicant have already been paid and no payment of wages as mentioned in para 9 is pending in the office. The name of the applicant for the post of Safaiwala was not sponsored by local Employment Exchange. This establishment does not fall under the purview of Industrial Dispute Act. The applicant's service was procured purely on contract basis from time to time but not long period as stated.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the

paras of the claim statement. The workman applicant has filed affidavit and he has been cross examined by the management. The management has also filed affidavit but the workman did not turn up from 11-5-2005. He was not present on 12-7-2005, 01-09-2005, 28-09-2005 so the witness of the respondent has not been cross examined by the workman. His affidavit will prevail. The case of the management is that he was given work on daily basis and on contract basis. The management is not an Industry. The management is an Industry in view of the Bangalore Water Supply. The workman has left the case. He has not cross examined the management witness and the case of the management is that his appointment was contractual so the affidavit of the management witness will prevail. In the reference the term ex-daily safaiwala. The case of the management is that he was contractual daily rated worker and he was paid for the days he worked. His appointment was need based. The applicant has not proved the averments of his claim statement.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management Additional Surveyor General, Map Publication Survey of India, Dehradun in terminating the services of Shri Raghbir Singh, Ex-daily wages Safaiwala w.e.f. 01-12-1995 is just, fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dated 24-10-2005

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4445 .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली सं. II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/3/92-आई आर (विधि)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4445 .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-10-2005

[No. 42011/3/92-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT - II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai

I. D. No. 24/1993

In the Matter of :—

The General Secretary,
Cement Corporation of India Karamchari Union,
Charkhi Dadri,
Haryana

VERSUS

The General Manager,
Cement Corporation of India Limited,
Charkhi Dadri,
Haryana

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. 42011/3/92-IR (Misc.) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 21-02/03-1993 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Cement Corporation of India Limited, Charkhi Dadri in not giving the minimum wages to the ex-employees of the DDCL and in employing them as a trainees on the basis of stipend of Rs. 550/- per month without protracting their previous wages after taking over the management by the CCI, Limited is fair, just and legal? If not, to what relief they are entitled and from what date.”

AND

“Whether the action and of the management of Cement Corporation of India Limited Charkhi Dadri in relation to charging penal rent @ Rs. 100/ per month from Shri khub Chand for the vacant portion of the house is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief he is entitled and from what date.”

The Union on behalf of the workmen has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim it is stated that the Charkhi Dadri Cement Unit is one of the 11 Units of CCI Ltd. which is a Government of India Undertaking. This unit was earlier owned by Dalmia management as Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited. The former Dalmia management declared the illegal closure of said unit on 18-3-1980 terminating the services of all the workmen therein except 95 without making payment of their legal dues and compensation as required under Section 25F and 25FFF of the ID Act, 1947.

That on persistent demand of the workers the Government of India took over the said closed unit and handed over the same to CCI Limited on 23-6-1981 under Presidential Ordinance which was later on replaced by Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, Transfer of undertaking and acquisition Act, 1981. This was done mainly to

provide employment to the workers who had been rendered jobless as stated above. Modalities of recruitment of ex-employees were discussed and settled between the Unions of the workers and the CCI Management under the minutes of understandings signed during November, 1981 and it was decided that *recruitment out of ex-employees would be made on the principle of seniority alone*. Category-wise seniority lists were accordingly drawn and re-employment of ex-employees was started. It was further decided by the CCI Management that last pay drawn by the employees with the former management would be protected while making re-employment.

That the strength of the employees in Charkhi Dadri unit at the time of closure by former management was 1600 workers. But CCI Management determined the manpower strength for Charkhi Dadri unit as 862 workmen. Remaining surplus employees were given the option to get the benefits of Rs. 10,000/- each as rehabilitation compensation leaving his right of re-employment under rehabilitation compensation scheme sanctioned by the Government of India providing a fund of Rs. 80,00,000/-.

That the CCI Management however, started functioning in an arbitrary manner ignoring the principle of seniority and pay-protection of ex-employees and indulged in unfair labour practice. The management started recruitment of ex-employees as "Trainees" by paying them monthly stipend of Rs. 550/- per month and item No. 1 on the present Industrial Dispute/Reference order relates to such matter.

That wages/pay scales of workers in Cement Industry including that of Charkhi Dadri Cement Unit are governed under Cement Wage Board, all India awards and settlements. The main award and settlements are as under:

- (a) Cement Arbitration Award 1978.
- (b) Cement Arbitration Award dt. 11-7-1983
Published in Govt. of India Gaz. dt. 20-7-1983.
- (c) Settlement dt. 10-5-89 signed between the parties Before the Chief Labour Commissioner
© New Delhi.
- (d) Settlement dt. 31-7-92 signed between the parties before the Chief Labor Commissioner
© New Delhi.

That although the above awards and settlements are legally applicable and binding upon CCI Management but contrary to this management started payment less than the minimum wages fixed for various categories of employees. The management started engagement of ex-employees on daily rated basis by paying them less wages other than the wages fixed under Cement Arbitration Award and Settlement. The engagement of such ex-employees on daily rated basis and their payments at the initial stage was started by the CCI Management in the year 1982-83 through some arrangement of Co-op. Societies and from 1986 onward directly by CCI although throughout the entire period the control remained in the hands of the CCI Management.

The other service conditions of workmen employed in Charkhi Dadri Cement Unit have been governed under Model standing orders framed by Central Govt. under the Rules of Industrial Employment (S.O.) Act, 1946. The management got their own standing order certified and notified applicability during Oct. Nov. 1990.

That tentative lists of workers covered under Item No. 1 of the reference and as has been stated in para 4 and 6 above are being submitted separately along with documents. The completed list however, will be submitted at the time of evidence. All these workers have been doing the kind of work either at the time when they were engaged on daily rated basis or they were appointed as 'TRAINEES'.

That the above workers have not been given the minimum wage as per Cement Arbitration Award and Settlement for which they were legally entitled. No other benefit and facility as enjoyed by the other regular workers was given to these workers such as leave and Holidays, bonus, Medical Attendant benefits, PF and gratuity etc. This action of the management is not only illegal and unjustified but also amounts to victimization and unfair labour practice.

That other item or reference relates to illegal deduction of Rs. 100/- P.M. from the wages of Sh. Khub Chand Tally Checkers since November 1987.

That Sh. Khub Chand T.C. has been working in Charkhi Dadri Cement Unit since 1966 at the time of former management of DDCL. His service were also terminated at the time of closure on 18-3-1980. He was re-employed by the CCI Management on 1-7-1983.

That Sh. Khub Chand was allotted a quarter in the colony by the erstwhile management of DDCL which continued even after takeover of the Company by CCI Management and his re-employment. In addition to the allotted quarter he is also having some additional accommodation near his quarter a Jhuggi as Cow-shed as he is keeping a cow like other workers in the colony. A sum of Rs. 11.50 per month is being charged as House Rent recovery for the allotted quarter and a sum of Rs. 100/- P.M. is charged as Penal Rent for Jhugi from Sh. Khub Chand by the CCI Management.

That large number of workers are living in the colony/ CCI Township who are also having or enjoying the benefit of additional accommodation/Jhuggies or Sheds besides their regularly allotted quarters without making payment of any house rent or Penal Rent and some of the workers are enjoying the facility of better and bigger type of Shed than the Shed of Khub Chand who has been singled out and being treated discriminatory by the CCI Management which is not only illegal and unjustified but an act of unfair labour practice and victimization. He has submitted so many representations to the management but without any result.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the ex-employees of DDCL who were taken as Trainees on a stipend of

Rs. 550/- per month by the management of M/s. Cernert Corporation of India Ltd., and were subsequently absorbed in Grade 'E' of the wage board by virtue of the Settlement dated 22-1-1991 arrived at between the management and the C.C.I. Cement Factory Men Union, Charkhi Dadri (a Recognized Union) representing the workmen in matter. In terms of the settlement dated 22nd January, 1991 the ex-employees of DDCL were paid wages in 'E' Grade after the expiry of 6 months training period. It is submitted that by virtue of this settlement no dispute in respect of item No.1 under the heading "Schedule" to the Order of Reference existed between the parties on and after 22nd January, 1991 and therefore no reference in respect of a concluded matter could have been made for adjudication. The present order of reference, in so far as it relates to item No.1 under the heading "Schedule" is therefore bad in law and no adjudication can thus take place on the basis of the same.

It is incorrect that the closure of DDCL was ever declared illegal. The matter was duly negotiated by the Government and in the interest of the general public this unit was taken over by the Central Government and was re-vested with the respondent. The pertinent point for consideration is that the DDCL was employing nearly 1600 employees and the unit became non-viable because of excessive strength and less/negligible production. A team of experts was constituted at the time of take over and it was considered that drastic steps are required to make this unit viable. The strength of employees required as assessed as 830 in the factory as well as in the mines.

According to the enactment it was not incumbent upon the respondent to appoint the ex-employees of Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited. However, as a gesture of goodwill, the respondent negotiated the matter with the working force in the plant and recruited the ex-employees on seniority basis in various categories to the required strength of 830. This recruitment was effected on seniority basis in respective categories according to the requirement strength in that category. Apart from it the respondent management studied the wage structure and the same was not found to be according to the Cement Wage Board Awards and even most of the employees, who were kept by the management of DDCL, were not according to the jobs specifications and qualifications. However, as a gesture of goodwill the respondent management protected the basic pay of the ex-employees who were fitted with the trained and qualified employees of the CCI for providing technical know-how and skill for the jobs.

It is pointed that none of the principles initiated by the respondent at the time of recruitment were ever violated. Apart from it DDCL ex-employees Society was floated to provide contract/employment wherever civil capital nature of work accrues. In the year 1989 only the persons were kept as Trainee to cope up with the requirement of the working of the Corporation with the intention to provide them sufficient know-how for adjustment after six months against the sanctioned posts which accrues on account of retirement or expected increase in sanctioned strength from

time to time. These Trainees were kept for one year but they were regularized in grades on absorption as workers with the respondent and they were given the grades permissible to their respective jobs.

That the CCI Cement Factory Men's Union, Charkhi Dadri (A Recognized Union) raised a demand for payment of "E" Grade wages to the Trainees who were the ex-employees of DDCL after completion of six months of their training period protecting their basic pay last drawn on 18-3-1980 and in respect of this demand after prolonged discussions a settlement dated 22-1-1991 was arrived at between the management and the Union. In terms of the settlement it was agreed by and between the parties to the settlement that the ex-employees of DDCL who have been engaged as trainees on a stipend of Rs. 550/- per month between 1-12-1989 and 3-7-1990 for one year shall be paid wages of "E" Grade worker of Cement Wage Board after the expiry of six months training from the date of joining and they will be appointed in "E" Grade after satisfactory completion of training period of one year. In terms of this settlement it was also agreed that arrears of wages of such of the Trainees who have already completed six months of their training period shall be paid in three instalments during the months of February, April and July, 1991. It is submitted that the arrears were paid by the management and were duly accepted by the ex-employees of the DDCL who were engaged as trainees. The ex-employees of DDCL after the said settlement and more so after having taken the benefits of the settlement are bound by it and no dispute much less an Industrial Dispute can be raised in respect of a settled and concluded matter either by the ex-employees of the DDCL or anyone else. Here it may not be out of place to mention that most of these workers belonged to the mines and queries of DDCL and thus were not having any knowledge/experience of working in the factory and therefore some practical training was not only required but was a must for them. It was just to help them for getting absorbed in the CCI Unit at Charkhi Dadri.

None of the employees/applicants were kept on daily rated basis by the respondent. It is however, admitted that "The Dadri Cement Factory Ex-employees Co-operative Labour and Construction Society Limited" was formulated by and under the guidance of Shri B.S. Prabhakar the then President of the CCI Cement Factory Men's Union and the person perusing the matter before this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the applicants. The respondent management for civil capital contract was providing wages as applicable in Haryana plus 45% and 5% charges to the said Ex-employees Society. This Society was not under the control or supervision of the respondent management but was being regulated by the union itself under the then President Shri Bhim Sain Prabhakar. None of the applicants were engaged directly by the respondent in 1986 as alleged nor any contractor employee was ever engaged directly as alleged.

It is pointed out that according to the appointment orders the Model Standing Orders as applicable in the State of Haryana were made applicable and subsequently the

Standing Orders were approved by the Certifying Authority of the Central Government and the appeal was also disposed of by the Appellate Authority and the same has been made applicable after the decision of the appeal filed by the workers.

As stated above the respondent have never engaged the applicants as daily rated employees as mentioned in the preceding paras but it is admitted that these persons were kept as Trainees on specific jobs and after the period of training they were regularized on that particular job.

It is pointed out that applicants were absorbed as workers and they got wages according to the Award/Settlement in their respective grade and also enjoyed all the benefits and facilities as per the said grade in respect of holidays, bonus, medical facilities, PF etc. The pleadings made in this para are vague as different persons were engaged at different time and under different contract by the respondent and as a Trainee they are not workers for the purpose of the Award or the Settlement. During training they enjoyed all the benefits in terms of contract of training.

The applicant Khub Chand was allotted Qtr. No. AA-14 and on his request in 1985 he was given temporary possession of Qtr. No. AA-14. The applicant was asked to give back the possession of the said quarter for providing the same to other employees who are entitled as per the terms and conditions of their employment but the applicant did not vacate the quarter inspite of repeated reminders and penal rent was charged from him. Penal rent is being charged from other employees too. According to the scheme for providing residential accommodation to the employees a person having personal accommodation in Charkhi Dadri cannot avail the house accommodation of the Company. Applicant has own house in Charkhi Dadri and he cannot have either of the houses in the Company accommodation. Even otherwise the applicant cannot avail two quarters.

It is pointed out that the applicant was having the accommodation of quarter No. AA-14 and was not given additional accommodation of jhugi as cow-shed as alleged. He was given residential accommodation in quarter No. AA-14 which is not a cow-shed as alleged in the year 1985 for temporary basis as per his request. Concessional sum of Rs. 11.50 is being charged as the applicant is availing the facility according to his condition of employment and for quarter No. AA-14 the amount of Rs. 100/- is being charged as penal rent as the same was not allotted according to the terms and conditions of the employment. The applicant is in the illegal possession of the said quarter and is debarring the right of other employees who are entitled to the house accommodation.

The applicant is not having additional accommodation as a shed but is having the illegal possession of residential quarter in house No. AA-40. It is incorrect that any employee is having double accommodation as alleged or no rent is being charged from them. It is further pointed out that temporary possession was never given to other employees who are keeping illegal possession even after temporary period. Although the

clause for penal rent is specific and known to them too. The applicant has not been singled out as alleged and he be asked to give the vacant possession of the said quarter No. AA-40 to accommodate the other employees and the action of the applicant is unjustified one. For the benefits of his co-employees the applicant should have given the possession of the other quarter to the Company for allotment to other waiting employees as the applicant is owning a house in Charkhi Dadri and does not fall within the peripheries of the scheme. The union be asked to serve the cause of the other employees as per the scheme and not to raise unjustified and illegal issues in this manner.

The General Secretary of Karamchhari Union Charkhi Dadri has filed rejoinder on behalf of the workmen. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the union that settlement dated 22-01-1991 entered into between the management representatives and workmen representatives is not legal one. Shri Ishwar Singh, President, Shri H.S. Sudi, V. President & Shri Bhagmal, General Secretary and Shri J.R. Balbir, Legal Secretary are not the real representatives of the workmen. The management should have entered into settlement with recognized union Cement Corporation of India Karamchhari Union, Charkhi Dadri. The management in order to achieve its aim entered into agreement with the representatives of the union which is not of representative character of the real union. The Cement Corporation of India Karamchhari Union is the real union and the management has not entered into any settlement with this union so this settlement is illegal and arbitrary and it has been obtained in order to deprive the workmen of their legitimate claims and due wages.

It is admitted to both the parties that agreement dated 22-01-1991 was signed between the representatives of both the sides and copy of the same was sent to the Labour Commissioner. An employee was summoned and she came with register in which the agreement dated 22-01-1991 has been given entry. The union has admitted that the agreement dated 22-01-1991 was entered into by the representative of the Union of CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union.

From persual of the affidavit of Shri Bhim Singh Prabhakar, Vice President of the Cement Corporation Employees Union that the original union prior to taking over of the said factory was Dalmia Dadri Cement Factory Mens' Union and subsequently its name was changed as CCI Cement Factory Men's Union. The CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union has entered into agreement dated 22-01-1991. It is alleged that the CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union is not empowered to enter into agreement dated 22-01-1991. The agreement has no legal sanctity and the ex-employees of the DDCL cannot be employed as Trainees. They are entitled to get all their arrears prescribed by the Cement

Wage Board. It is quite explicit from perusal of the affidavit that CCI Cement Mens' Union was recognized in DDCL. It has got its name changed i.e CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union. It cannot be said by any stretch of imagination that CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union is an unrecognized union. It is alleged that the management has entered into the agreement as a result of collusion with Cement Factory Mens' Union. DDCL was closed so the Government took over that Factory and a study team was directed to give report regarding manpower requirement. As per the report of the study team there was requirement of only 862 workmen whereas 1600 workmen were employed in DDCL when it was taken over by the Government of India. The study team has reported that Factory employed total 1600 persons at the time of closure in March, 1978. Most of the Key post had been lying vacant sine long. The organization at executive and supervisory level particularly in technology discipline was almost non-existent. For revival of the plant the organizational structure would need drastic revamping to be more effective and meaningful.

It was submitted from the side of the respondents that it was not possible to absorb all the ex-employees of DDCL so on 02-12-1989 a list of the ex-employees according to seniority was prepared and Rs. 550/- per month was to be paid during the training period.

It was further submitted that an agreement was reached in 1989 with INTUC (Haryana) and AITUC i.e CFPW Union. According to this agreement it was decided that recruitment will be made out of the ex-employees on seniority basis alone and interview will be taken by the selection Board and employees will be selected on the basis of their age, health and seniority. So in view of the agreement of 1989 employees are to be selected out of ex-employees of DDCL. It was not possible to absorb all the employees so the management entered into agreement dated 22-01-1991 with CCF and a list was prepared and according to that list the employees who could not be absorbed and the ex-employees who could not be absorbed in view of the report of the study team were taken as trainees and Rs. 550/- was paid to them. The contention of the claimant union is that the management with malafide intention to deprive the workmen of their due wages entered into agreement dated 22-01-1991. The CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union was against the agreement of 1989. There is no pre-condition in the agreement of 1989 according to which all the ex-employees of the DDCL are to be absorbed. There is no clause in the Gazette of India extraordinary dated 15th September 1981 that all the employees of DDCL will be absorbed. So the study team was organized to report as to requirement of manpower strength and the study team reported that only 862 employees are required whereas in DDCL there were 1600 employees. The study team also reported that the employees are not properly trained. In view of the report of the study team the management wanted to give training to the ex-employees of DDCL and to absorb them after technical training. The ex-employees of CCI applied in view of agreement dated

22-01-1991. Their individual consent of declaration was sought and all the trainees and the ex-employees of CCI declared that they have fully read and understood the memorandum and settlement under Section 18(1) of the ID Act, 1947 signed between the management of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, Charkhi Dadri and CCI Mens' Union on 22nd January, 1991 in regard to the payment of "E" grade wages on expiry of 6(six) months training as per clause 1 of the terms of settlement and arrears in three installments *vide* clause 2 as well as clause 3 of the said settlement and gave their consent for the same.

All the ex-employees of DDCL have made declaration that they are conversant with the terms of agreement dated 22-01-1991 and they have availed themselves of all the benefits under the agreement impugned.

It was further submitted from the side of the management that the claimant union has not filed any document to prove the fact that all the trainees were members of their union in CCI. It transpires from perusal of the documents that these candidates have not been found suitable for absorption on the basis of their seniority so they could not be absorbed but the management took a lenient view and on humanitarian ground made an attempt to utilize their services. The ex-employees of DDCL prior to take over had not technical education or know how working of Cement Factory as such in order to properly equip them with professional know how the management embarked upon the scheme of training them so that they could be absorbed subsequently. It is no doubt good gesture on the part of the management to absorb the ex-employees of the DDCL after imparting them professional training and technical know how. It cannot be said that the management was in collusion with any other union. The ex-employees trainees opted for the agreement dated 22-01-1991 and made declared that the agreement is valid one and they have given their consent to the enforcement of that agreement. As such agreement dated 22-01-1991 was arrived in consultation with a major union CCI Cement Factory Mens' Union. The claimant union objected to the same but the workmen despite the objections of the claimant union made declarations and gave their consent to the terms and conditions of the agreement dated 22-01-1991.

It was submitted from the side of the claimant union that the workman have been deprived of due wages and the management has entered into agreement aforesaid in collusion with another union. The party to the agreement aforesaid is a recognized union and it has not entered into agreement aforesaid in view of any collusion or with malafide intention but in view of absorption of the ex-employees of DDCL. As such the agreement aforesaid cannot be said to be illegal and arbitrary agreement to deprive the workmen of their due wages. On the other hand the agreement aimed at absorbing all the ex-employees of DDCL and ex-employees have been trained and absorbed. A union is for the welfare of the workmen. The ex-employees of DDCL cannot be said to be the employees of the CCI prior to their absorption. The agreement entered into cannot

be assailed as the claimant union was not a party to the same. The aforesaid agreement has been entered into for providing employment to the ex-employees of DDCL so that the agreement does not intend to deprive the workmen of their due wages as per the Cement Wage Board. The ex-employees could claim only retrenchment compensation and not employment in view of excess manpower force.

It was submitted from the side of the management that it is not obligatory on the management to make all the recognized unions party to MOU. The agreement has been signed by a major union which was active in DDCL also. That agreement cannot be rendered invalid for the simple reason that the claimant union has not been made party to that agreement. When all the ex-employees have availed all the benefits of that agreement, that agreement cannot be said to be against the interest of the ex-employees of the DDCL as they have declared and confirmed that they have understood that agreement and they have given their consent for the same.

It was submitted from the side of the management that in case substantial members of any union declare themselves bound by the agreement, in that case they no longer remain the member of the union. In the instant case all the ex-employees who have been posted as trainees have made declaration to the effect that they have conceded to the terms and conditions of the aforesaid settlement dated 22-01-1991 so they have separated themselves from the claimant union and they shall be deemed to be the members of the union party to the said agreement.

My attention was drawn to 1972 (I) LLJ Page 1999 SC. It has been held that a union which originally espouse the cause of the concerned workman in regard to the validity of his retirement entered into settlement with the management during pendency of conciliation proceedings and agreeing not to prosecute his case, such settlement is not a valid settlement. The claimant union has not established the fact that the ex-employees appointed as trainees were exclusively the members of the claimant union. All the ex-employees have given their consent to the agreement and none of the employees has filed any affidavit in this instant case. So it cannot be taken to be proved that ex-employees authorized the claimant union to espouse their cause. My attention was drawn to 1983 (62) FLR 356 Page 64. The instant case is not applicable in view of the facts and circumstances of the present case. It has been held in 1991 LLR 481 Delhi that in case a union does not participate in the meeting it cannot be said that terms and settlement of the meeting are binding on the union. The workmen have accepted the terms and conditions of the agreement despite the objections of the claimant union so it is not material whether the claimant union is a party to the settlement or not. This case is also not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case. In 2002 II CLR 395 it has been held that the manpower of the recognized union by a settlement cannot decide the fate of workman by agreeing to terminate their services in violation of provisions of the law. In the present case the workmen

have agreed to the settlement so this case is also not applicable in the present facts and circumstances of the case. 2003 LLR 887 Punjab and Haryana & 1994 (I) LLR 926 Bombay are not applicable in the present facts and circumstances of the case.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the major recognized union is a party to the settlement dated 22-01-1991 and it has been implemented and the ex-employees have given their consent for enforcement of the terms and conditions of the settlement so this settlement cannot be illegal. The interest of the ex-employees of DDCL is of paramount importance and in case the ex-employees have given their consent and they have availed of the benefits of agreement dated 22-01-1991 it cannot be said to be illegal and arbitrary agreement.

It was submitted from the side of the claimant union that the management has realized penal rent @ Rs. 100/- per month from Shri Khub Chand from the vacant portion of the house. Shri Khub Chand has filed affidavit and documents. It stands proved that the quarter for which penal rent has been realized is not in a habitable condition. This is abandoned quarter. The workman has taken possession of a part of that quarter and has spent money in its repair. The management should have objected at the time of taking over of possession of the quarter but the management kept silent and when the workman has carried out major repairs the management declared the possession illegal and realized penal rent from him. The management has not filed reply to the affidavit of the workman. He has given names of other employees who have been using the abandoned quarters and no penal rent has been charged from them. The management cannot charge penal rent of a quarter which is not in a habitable condition. The rent is realized for the quarters in which human beings can dwell. In the present case according to the documents of the management itself the quarter is not fit for residence. In case where a quarter cannot be given on rent, penal rent cannot be realized. At present possession is obtained by the respondents. So the realization of penal rent from the workman Shri Khub Chand is not just, fair and legal. The workman is entitled to be paid back the entire penal rent recovered from him.

The reference is replied thus:-

1. The action of the management of Cement Corporation of India Limited, Charkhi Dadri in not giving the minimum wages to the ex-employees of the DDCL and in employing them as a trainees on the basis of stipend of Rs. 550/- per month without protecting their previous wages after taking over the management by the CCI, Limited is fair just and legal.
2. The action of the management of Cement Corporation of India Limited, Charkhi Dadri in relation to charging penal rent is not just, fair and legal. The respondents are directed to pay

back to the workman the entire amount of penal rent deducted from the salary of the workman within two months from the date of publication of the award.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date: 27-10-2005.

R.N. Rai, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4446 .— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण के प्रबंधन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण गुवाहाटी के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या 9(C)/2003] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/240/2002-आई.आर. (सीएम II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4446 .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award [Ref. No. 9(C)/2003] of the Industrial Tribunal Guwahati as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Geological Survey of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 28-10-2005.

[No. L-42012/240/2002-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASSAM, GUWAHATI

Reference No. 9(C) of 2003

PRESENT:

Shri B. Bora, Presiding Officer,

Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute between:

The Management of
Geological Survey of India,
Shillong.

Vs

Their workman rep. by the General Secy.
Shillong Cantonment Board Employees Union Shillong

Date of Award: 18-7-05

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by a notification No. L-42012/240/2002 IR(CM-II) dt. 17-4-03 referred an Industrial Dispute between the management of Geological Survey of India, Shillong and

their workman Smt. Amarjeet Kaur, Sweeper on the following issue:

“Whether the action of the management of Deputy Director General Geological Survey of India (NER) Shillong in terminating the services of Smt. Amarjeet Kaur, Sweeper w.e.f. August 01 without observing the provisions of law and also denying for reinstatement is legal and justified? If not, to what relief she is entitled to?”

On receipt of reference, a reference case was registered and notices were issued both parties calling upon them to file their written statements/addl. written statements and documents if any. In response to the notices both parties appeared in this court and filed their written statements.

Both parties also used evidence both oral and documentary in support of their respective cases.

The management raised preliminary objection as to the maintainability of the reference in its present form.

Heard the learned counsels for the parties. Gone through the record.

It is decided to hear the preliminary issues first and the issue is framed: Whether the reference in its present form is maintainable or not?

By this Award I propose to dispose of the petition of the management files on 04-06-05 by which the management has challenged the Jurisdiction of this Tribunal to adjudicate the reference. The main plank of the management is that the Geological Survey of India (herein after mentioned as G.S.I.) is a sovereign Deptt. of Govt. of India and therefore, it does not come within the preview of the I.D. Act. Hence, the reference is not maintainable. This reference is pending since 17-4-03.

The workman on the other hand, stated that the petition dt. 04-06-05 on maintainability of the reference is an after thought and belated one and therefore, cannot be tenable at this stage after completion of evidence of the parties. The workman stated that the Management has filed this petition to veil its failure to produce some documents relied upon by them and applied for the copies of these documents by the workman etc.

Be that as it may, let me examine the question of maintainability of the reference. The objection is raised by the management mainly on the ground that as the GSI is a Sovereign Deptt. of the Govt. of India it does not come within the purview of the definition of ‘Industry’ as envisaged by Section 2(J) of the I.D. Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

Section 2(J) of the Act defines ‘Industry’ as “Industry” means: any systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and his workmen (whether such workmen are employed by such employer directly or by or through any agency, including a contractor) for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes (not being wants or wishes which are merely spiritual

or religious in nature) whether or not.... But Section 2(6) of the Act has excluded : any activity of the Government relating to the sovereign functions of the Government including all the activities carried on by the departments of the Central Government dealing with Defence Research, Atomic Energy and Space.

On a perusal of this provision, it transpires that "any activity of the Govt. relating to the sovereign functions of the Govt." along with the activities carried on by the Deptt. of Defence Research, Atomic Energy and Space of the Central Govt. are excluded from the preview of the definition of Industry.

Now, let us examine as to what are the sovereign functions of the Govt.? The phrase sovereign function has nowhere been defined in the Act. The dictionary meaning of the word Sovereign is supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion or Jurisdiction; royal free of outside influence or control; etc. (the Lexicon Webster Dictionary, Vol. II page 930). So, the Departments, which deal with the Sovereign functions, of the Central Govt. have absolute control of free from outside influence. In that sense, these Deptts. of the Central Govt. are autonomous bodies i.e. subject to their own laws only. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa (1978) 2 SCC 213 stated that even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries, and they are substantially severable then they can be considered to come within Section 2(j) of the Act.

By the same decision the Hon'ble Apex Court also held that the clubs, educational institutions, co-operatives, research institutions.... Which could be looked upon as organised activity where there was a relationship of employer and employee and goods were produced or service was rendered.

That being so, the research institutions, are also industry if any organized activity is carried on by such institutions and there is a relation of the employers and employees and goods are produced or service is rendered.

Let us look into the activities carried on by the GSI. The learned counsel for the management has supplied us with the "Charter Relating to the Functions and responsibilities of the GSI." Clause 4 of the Charter states that one of the function of the GSI among others is to "To undertake systematic studies and research in all Sub-disciplines of earth science and methods and techniques of explanation and sensing".

From this clause it can be seen that one of the functions of the GSI is "to conduct systematic studies and research in all sub-discipline of earth science". This function alone draws GSI into a research institution. But let us examine whether the activities of the GSI can be looked upon as "organized activity" or not? There can not be any scope for doubt that the activities of the GSI are "organized activities" between the employer and

employees and there is a jural relation of employer and employees. But let us see as a result of the "organised activities" any "goods" is produced or service is rendered or not?

From the charter of activities of the GSI. It is seen that preparation of Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical maps of the whole country and the off-shore areas, to explore and assess mineral resources of the country etc. are the main functions.

These functions of the GSI are of purely scientific in nature and by such activities it procures some fundamental data of earth science which can be useful to its further research. No goods are produced or services are rendered by such research works for satisfaction of human wants or wishes.

In this connection we may refer to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Physical Research Laboratory Vs. K. G. Sarmah II LLJ Supreme Court of India 1997 p. 625 wherein it was held that the appellant i.e. Physical Research Laboratory was not an industry even though it was counting on the activity of research on a systematic manner with the help of its employees, as it lacked that element which would make it an organisation carrying on an activity which could be said to be analogous to the carrying on of trade or business because it was not producing goods and distributing services which were intended or meant for satisfying human wants and needs, as ordinarily understood.

Though it was held in the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa (1978-1-LLJ SC 349) that research institutions are also industry if they fulfil the triple tests i.e. (i) Systematic activity, (ii) organized by Co-operation between employer and employee and (iii) for the Production and/or distribution of goods and services for satisfaction of human wants or wishes. In the case in hand the 3rd element is found to be absent.

Before parting with this matter in hand, let me make it clear that the G.S.I. is not performing any sovereign functions as claimed by the learned counsel for the management. Sovereign functions of a state are those functions, which the state has some constitutional obligation for performing these functions by its own organisation keeping the national security, integrity etc. in mind. Some functions of the states can not be allowed to be performed through private agencies. The space research, the Atomic Power the defence etc. are such functions which can be strictly said to be 'Sovereign Functions' of the state.

In the result, I am constrained to hold that the G.S. I is not an 'industry' as defined by Section 2(j) of the Act and this reference is not maintainable and the reference is answered accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal on this the 18th day of July 2005.

B. BORA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4447.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आयकर विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, गुवाहाटी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/261/2003-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O.4447.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Guwahati as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Customs Division and their workman, received by the Central Government on 8-10-05.

[No. L-42012/261/2003-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, GUWAHATI, ASSAM

PRÉSENT :

Shri H.A. Hazarika, Presiding Officer,
CGIT-Cum-Labour Court,
Guwahati.

Ref. Case No. 1/2004

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute between :

The Management of
Customs Division,
Aizwal,
Mizoram.

Vs

Their workman Shri Bijendra, Bhadra,
Silchar, Dist-Cachar,
Assam.

Date of Award : 07-10-05.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, vide Order No. L-42012/261/2003-IR(CM-II) dt. 2-8-2004, referred this Industrial Dispute arose between the workman Sri Bijendra Bhadra and the management of Custom Division, Aizwal, Mizoram to adjudicate and to pass the order exercising the power conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the basis of the Schedule mentioned below:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management in terminating the service of Shri Bijendra Bhadra is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. On receipt of the referred order as well as the Schedule a case being numbered Reference Case No. 1/2004 is registered here and Notices were issued to both parties as per procedure and on receipt of the Notices both the parties appeared before this CGIT-cum-Labour Court.

3. The case of the Workman in brief from the Written Statement of the Workman Sri Bijendra Bhadra is that the Management appointed him on 13-3-97 as Canteen boy in the office of the Management.

4. That during the course of employment the Workman fell ill in November, 2001 and came to his home town Silchar for proper treatment as he was duly permitted by the Management. While the Workman finally recovered from his ailment in the month of March 02 he wanted to join but the Management without any notice and assigning any reason not allowed him to join in his service. No order of termination of his service was passed by the management. Though he was regularly attending the office no work was allowed to him and no official order of terminating him from his service was passed. No salary/wages as per his appointment order was made. As such the action of the Management is illegal and ultra vires to the Government of India policy and guideline. The Workman also relied upon the W.S. etc. submitted before the Conciliation Officer. An Additional W.S. against the contention of the Management also lodged by the Workman. The Workman prayed to pass a Rule (Award) that the action of the Management in terminating his service is illegal and to grant appropriate relief etc.

5. Case of the Management in short is that Sri Bijendra Bhadra was engaged in the office of the Management at Aizwal as contract labour. The Management denied the contention that he was engaged on 13-3-97. He was engaged on 29-4-98 on purely temporary as daily wage contract basis and he was liable for termination without assigning any reason. That claim of Bijendra Bhadra is false and the same is intimated to ALC(C) Silchar vide letter No. 11(32)1/ET/AC-AZM/02/243 dated 26-11-02 by Dy. Commissioner, Custom Division, Aizwal.

6. That contract labourers are assigning for particular period and the management cannot wait for indefinite period for return of the contract labourer who was wilfully keeping himself out of engagement. Bijendra Bhadra used to remain absence frequently for which he got lesser pay.

7. There was no departmental canteen in the office premises. But a private canteen is run by a private party. No identity card was issued to the workman as employee but one gate pass was issued to him for the convenience of his entry to office. The workman was posted on daily wage earner at Serchip under Aizwal office of Custom and

he was working with intermittent break till 31-10-01, after 31-10-01 he did not come to work in the Management's office. On 17-3-02 he reappeared in the office and wanted to rejoin his earlier duty but he was not allowed as his engagement was terminated due to his absent.

8. Heard the argument submitted by learned Advocate Mr. B.K. Bhattacharjee, assisted by Mr. D. J. Barman, Mr. R. Sarma and Miss. Pratima Saha, Advocates for the workman and Mr. S. Bhattacharjee assisted by Mrs. M. Bhattacharjee, for Management in details.

9. The workman examined himself as W.W.1 who is cross-examined by the learned Advocates for the Management Mr. S. Bhattacharjee. The Management also examined Mr. Amitava Bhattacharjee as MW.1 who is also cross-examined by the learned Advocate Mr. B. K. Bhattacharjee for the Workman. All the evidences recorded by my own hand are carefully perused.

10. Perused the exhibited documents submitted by the workman and the Management. Also perused the case laws submitted by learned Advocate Mr. S. Bhattacharjee for the Management. The Advocate Mr. B. K. Bhattacharjee also submitted some synopsis of case laws which are also perused.

11. One carefully study of evidence and recorded documents, I find the Management engaged the Workman to serve in their departmental functions. It is admitted by the Management by Ext. 2 that the Workman was appointed as Farash-Safaiwala on purely temporary and daily wage contract basis vice Sri Lieant Thanga until further order. He was engaged at CFF Office Section. Admittedly to enter into office premises on the strength of an identity card issued by an Officer under Assistant Commissioner, Custom Division, Aizwal. The evidence of the M W.1 that Ext. A is not identity card but a simple gate pass to get enter into office premises makes no difference as regard his entrance into office premises. In present circumstances of the case the gate pass and identity card is similar thing.

12. In the evidence of MW.1 it is evident that the Workman was a daily wage earner for 90 days for temporary period. The terms and conditions was that the Workman was appointed as Safaiwala on a condition that he would be removed without assigning any reason. Further it is found in the evidence of MW.1 that the Workman was not allowed to rejoin as his engagement was terminated due to his absence.

13. The learned Advocate for the Management hammer very much that the workman was engaged temporarily and he left the engagement without taking permission and reappeared on 31-10-01 after long break and by this time his service is over. The employer not liable to take him back and the learned Advocate in support of his argument relied two case laws:

Dena Nath and Other-Vrs-National Fertilizer Corporation AIR 1992 SC 457.

Pierce Leslie and Company-Vrs-Roma Moily.

1965 II LLJ 41 (Mysore).

The same are submitted by a separate written sheet. He stressed,

"One contract Labour employed does not become direct employee of Principal employer.

When employment was for a stipulated period under a contract than the non-renewal of contract of employment on the expiry of stipulated period would not amount to retrenchment."

"Termination owing to continued ill health of the workman is not covered in retrenchment. Ill health contemplated not only physical but mental ill health as well."

14. But in my opinion in Ext. 2 I do not find a stipulated period engagement of the workman, on the other hand that the workman is physically and mentally ill health is also not proved as ought to have been. Hence, with all respect in my opinion, the cited case laws are not befitting with the instant case. Further the learned Advocate for the Management stressed that the Workman never completed 240 days and as such, not entitled to get benefit of continuation of his engagement. In support of his contention he submitted a piece of unexhibited document which is not signed by anybody. In my opinion this is not acceptable as authentic piece of documents. However, for convenience I would like to quote that this paper is paginated 322 and I have marked it 'X' in red ink.

15. On perusal of written synopsis of some cases which is to be tagged with the record, I found the learned Advocate for the Workman is stressed much on written notice of termination. He also stressed that the Workman has worked more than a year or 240 days. On perusal of Ext.2 I find the Workman was appointed as Farash-Safaiwala on 29-4-98. It is found that the Workman worked up to 31-12-01 with intermittent break but the management could not prove authentically that workman did work less than 240 days during this period.

16. What I find when engagement or appointment was in writing (Ext. 2), his termination ought to have been in writing and as per procedure and giving him reasonable opportunities to terminate. I have already discussed about the case laws cited by the Management and in my opinion also the same is not befitting with the instant case because of the reasons, the facts and circumstances of the case laws and instant case are different. On the other hand, I found though full cases are not submitted the synopsis submitted are in favour of the Workman and befitting with the present case.

17. Under the above facts and circumstances, I find the action of the Management is not justified. The Workman is entitled to get back his engagement as Farash-Safaiwala as he was engaged or appointed vide Ext. 2. He is also entitled for back wages. In the result, the Schedule or issue is decided against the Management.

H.A. HAZARIKA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4448.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के मंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 179/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-22013/1/2005-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4448.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 179/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-10-2005.

[No. L-22013/1/2005-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri T. Ramachandra Reddy,
Presiding Officer

Dated the 5th October, 2005

Industrial Dispute L.C. I. D. No. 179/2004.

BETWEEN :

J. Surayanarayana,
S/o Late J.S. Mohan,
R/o H. No. 12-2-823, III Floor,
Geetha Apartments,
Santhoshnagar Colony,
Mehdipatnam,
Hyderabad-500 028.

.....Petitioner

AND

1. The Chairman & Managing Director,
Singareni Bhavan, Near Ayodhya Hotel,
Lakadikapool,
Hyderabad-500 004.
2. The Director (Operations),
Singareni Colleries Limited,
Head Office : Kothagudem,
Khammam District-507 101.
3. The Chief General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Colleries Company Ltd.,
Ramagundam-I Area,
Godavarikhani-505 209,
Karimnagar District.

.....Respondents

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : Vissa Venkateswara Rao,
Advocate.

For the Respondent : M/s. PAVVS Sarma,
Advocate.

AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. It is alleged by the petitioner that he was appointed in the respondent's company during the month of March, 1984 as clerk grade-II and subsequently promoted and posted as clerk grade-I at agent office 2 and 2A inclines, Ramagundam, Area-I in July, 1997 and his services were terminated w.e.f. 4-5-1999 vide office order dated 24-7-1999 under two charges. The first charge dated 12-9-1996 was framed under the company's standing orders 25.1 and 25.2 for alleged theft, fraud and dishonesty in connection with the employer alleging that he has done away business with the respondent company in the name of M/s. Vijaya Enterprises which is a fictitious company at Vijayawada through his nephew T.V.S.N.S. Mohan. It is submitted that his nephew Mohan has supplied hospital orthopaedic instruments in the 1990 through his firm M/s. Vijaya Enterprises and that the petitioner was made responsible for the acts of his nephew. It is further submitted that the petitioner worked in the purchase department for about 9 years and his department maintains vendors register listing the name of the suppliers of technical product and material as company required and that the selection of the said suppliers will be done by the executives by daily scrutinizing the applications and experience, credibility etc. Whenever any requirement arises for a particular material and the concerned purchase executives verifies the register, select the supplier, invites the sealed quotations, and picks up the lowest quotation. It is further submitted that after receiving the material and satisfying with the quality, payment shall be made to the supplier by the accounts department. The petitioner is only a clerk puts up the note before the executives, has no role to play in accepting the quotations. It is further submitted that his nephew Mohan supplied material and account payee cheque for Rs. 24500/- in favour of M/s. Vijaya Enterprises was issued and the cheque was encashed at Godavarikhani by opening an account. The petitioner has requested one Ch. Venkatareddy who has got an account in the Andhra Bank for introduction of his nephew Mohan for opening an account. It is further submitted that an enquiry revealed that there is no company as M/s. Vijaya Enterprises at Vijayawada. As such, the petitioner was made guilty of misconduct. The petitioner has not caused any loss to the company or any wrongful gain to him. He further submitted that he never involved in theft, fraud and dishonesty with the respondent's business. An enquiry was initiated

against him for the said charge of theft, fraud and dishonest with the respondent. An enquiry officer found him guilty of the charge without any basis or evidence and it is further submitted that the respondent has initiated a second enquiry levelling a second charge against him for unauthorized absence from 30-3-1998 to 7-7-1998 under the company's standing orders 25.31 which reads absence from duty without sanctioned leave or sufficient cause or over standing beyond sanctioned leave" and the enquiry officer has found guilty holding the charge is proved against him. He further submitted that his wife expired on 25-3-1998 and forced to attend the funeral and other related functions during the alleged unauthorized absence and that he made a representation to the respondent which was not considered and he further submitted that he suffered with health problems like POLY ARTHARITIS (Back Pain), High B.P. and Blood Sugar etc. and applied for the extension of leave to the respondent but the respondent directed him to report for duty immediately and that he requested to transfer of his services either to Hyderabad or Kothagudem. It is further submitted that the petitioner alongwith 7 other officers were charged with misconduct but the respondent took lenient view and let off all the officers who were involved in the case with a minor punishment of withholding two increments. The respondent also filed a case before the ACB who investigated into the matter and informed the respondent to take disciplinary action against all the said 7 officers and the petitioner, as there is no *prima facie* case involving corruption. The respondent sought the relief for reinstatement of his services with back wages by declaring the dismissal of the petitioner from service is illegal and arbitrary.

3. The respondent filed a counter denying the averments made in the petition and pleaded that the petitioner was issued a chargesheet on 12-9-1996 and the petitioner submitted his explanation on 13-9-1996 which was found to be non-satisfactory and hence, an enquiry was conducted into charges levelled against him by giving full and fair opportunity to defend his case. The management examined 3 witnesses and the petitioner was given an opportunity to examine the witnesses but he did not avail. Again he was given showcause notice. It is further submitted that the petitioner was unauthorisedly absent and a chargesheet was given on 24-7-1998 to that affect and the enquiry officer found him guilty for his unauthorized absence. As the charges levelled against the petitioner was grave and serious and proved during the enquiry and the petitioner was dismissed from services.

4. It was held by this tribunal that validity of both the enquiries conducted against the petitioner is proper and valid by order dated 4-2-2005.

5. In view of the Section 11 A of ID Act, this Tribunal clothed with the power to reappraise the evidence in the domestic enquiry and satisfy itself whether the evidence relied on by the employer established the misconduct

alleged against the workman. It is now at liberty to consider not only whether the finding of misconduct recorded by the employer is correct but also it can defer from that finding in a proper case holding that no misconduct is proved. This Tribunal has also power to set aside the order of dismissal or discharge and direct the respondent to reinstate the workman on such terms as it thinks fit including imposition of lesser punishment in a proved misconduct having to regard to circumstances. The petitioner/workman in the present case was charged under company's standing orders 25.1 and 25.2 which are extracted below :—

25.1: Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property.

25.2: Taking or giving of bribe or illegal gratification whatsoever in connection with the employer's business or in his own interest.

6. The allegation against the petitioner was that he did business with the respondent company in the name of M/s. Vijaya Enterprises, a fictitious company at Vijayawada through his agent Sri Mohan, his own nephew which act amounts to misconduct under the said standing orders. The Enquiry Officer, General Manager, Safety Sri V.L.N. Rao has submitted his report which discloses that during the enquiry he recorded the statements of Poduri Ravi, TVSS Mohan and Ch. Venkata Reddy and the petitioner did not chose to examine them inspite of giving sufficient opportunity and the petitioner did not appear on the date of examining Ch. Venkata Reddy on 10-4-1998 and concluded that the petitioner cannot be said to have done business with the respondent company directly since his nephew was owner of the fictitious company M/s. Vijaya Enterprises Limited but he further concluded that the petitioner acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company by not sending the enquiries to the genuine companies and held that the charge of fraud and dishonesty against the petitioner is proved. The nephew of the petitioner, Mohan has stated before the Enquiry Officer that he did business with the respondent company for supply of hospital materials and he is the owner of the firms M/s. Vijaya Enterprises situated at Vijayawada and he has supplied material and received account payee cheque from the respondent and in order to draw account payee cheque, he opened an account at Godavarikhani and that for opening an account, the petitioner requested one Venkata Reddy who is having an account, to introduce to the bank and that he merely opened an account showing local address as M/s. Vijaya Enterprises, SN Nagar Colony, Godavarikhani and withdrawn the amount.

7. The witness Koduru Ravi Shankar has stated that he is the owner of the house in which the firm M/s. Vijaya Enterprises is located at Vijayawada and in his opinion, it is only a fictitious firms and that no business was held in his house. The house was acquired by his father in 1968 and since then it was let out on rent and that he shifted into house during 1983 into the upstairs and the ground floor was also let out by him. But he did not state who are the tenants in the ground floor.

8. The Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that the Enquiry Officer has not given any reason to conclude that the charge was proved and further contended that the statements recorded by the Enquiry Officer did not disclose that the petitioner acted dishonestly in connection with the respondent's business and further contended that the petitioner's duty was also to put up not regarding the tenders called for as per the directions of his superior officers and he has not in choosing the suppliers to the company. On the other hand, the Learned Counsel for the respondent contended that the petitioner acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company not sending the enquiries to the genuine companies and further the firm M/s. Vijaya Enterprises is a fictitious company floated by the nephew of the petitioner.

9. It has to be seen whether the material on record is sufficient for proving the misconduct of the petitioner in respect of the charges under section 25.1 and 25.2 of the standing orders of the company. The Enquiry Officer himself held that the delinquent petitioner cannot be said to have done business with the company directly since his nephew Mohan was the owner of the fictitious company but observed that the petitioner has acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company.

10. It is not in dispute that the name of the nephew of the petitioner Mohan was entered into the vendors register as one of the supplier after due enquiry by the executives of the petitioner. The nephew of the petitioner has supplied certain material and the respondent company has paid an amount for the supplies through account payee cheque. The respondent company after verifying the quality and quantity, the payment was made through the accounts department. Admittedly there is no loss to the company in respect of the supplies made by the said Mohan. The duty of the petitioner is only to put up note listing the suppliers in the "vendors register". The selection of the suppliers for listing in the vendors register is the duty of the executives. The executives will list the names of the suppliers in the vendors register, taking into consideration of the experience, credibility etc. of the suppliers and they have to verify the experience of the suppliers firm and its experience and credibility. There is no role to play by the petitioner except putting note regarding the quotations and preparing the comparative statements. His executives will select the suppliers by choosing the lowest tender. In view of the functions of the petitioner, it cannot be said that the petitioner has got any role in picking up the name of his nephew whose firm was entered in the list of suppliers. The petitioner cannot be made responsible merely because his nephew did business with the respondent company. It is the duty of the executives of the petitioner to verify genuineness of the firm before listing in the "vendors register". The enquiry officer has come to the conclusion that the firm floated by Mohan was fictitious merely because Koduru Ravi Shankar, the owner of the house opined that no such firm was located in his house. Further he did not state that who are the tenant in the ground floor. The

witness has opined that it is a fictitious firm simply because he did not find suppliers of paints and laboratory consumable goods in ground floor of his house.

11. The petitioner after receiving the account payee cheque from the respondent company, has withdrawn the same at Godavarikhani by opening a current account. In order to opening current account, he has to be introduced by a person having account in the same bank and the petitioner has to give local address while opening an account. Merely because the petitioner has requested one Venkata Reddy who is having an account to introduce his nephew for opening an account, it cannot be said that the petitioner did business with the company through his nephew by raising a fictitious firm. The entire evidence collected by the enquiry officer did not disclose that the petitioner is guilty of the charge alleged against him. The conclusions of the enquiry officer are based only on his presumptions and assumptions. In view of the material on record, I hold that the petitioner cannot be said to have done business with the respondent company or acted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company and further he has no discretion to enter the name of his nephew in the vendors register and that his duty is only to enter the names of the vendors in the register under the instructions of his higher authorities being a clerk. Therefore, I set aside the charges framed under 25.1 and 25.2 of the standing orders of the company.

12. The petitioner was charged for the absence from the duty without sanctioned leave under 25.31 of the standing orders which reads as follows "absence from duty without sanctioned leave or sufficient cause or over-staying beyond sanctioned leave".

13. In the said charge, it was alleged that the petitioner has remained absent from duty unauthorisedly from 30-3-1998 till the date of issue of chargesheet i.e. on 7-7-1998 and still absconding from duty and the chargesheet was received by the petitioner on 24-7-1998 and the reply given by the petitioner was found to be unsatisfactory. A regular enquiry was conducted by the Addl. CME/Agent Godavarikhani Nos. 2 and 2A Inclines.

14. It is not in dispute that the petitioner applied 4 days leave on 24-3-1998 and left for Hyderabad as he received phone message that his wife was in serious condition and after reaching Hyderabad, he came to know that his wife expired on the same day evening. The leave for 4 days was sanctioned and he was absent after the expiry of leave i.e. 30-3-1998 and he stated in his explanation that he sent Medical Certificate dated 23-4-1998 and 4-6-1998 and further he pleaded that for sanction of sick leave on loss of payment for further period of six weeks. The Enquiry Officer after conducting an enquiry found that the petitioner has not filed Medical records about his mental illness such as outstation private medical certificate and also analyst reports and not substantiated by producing investigation report and that the private medical certificate was sent with a view to cover up his absence.

As per the work, attendance rules with the respondent company if any worker falls sick, he has to report before the company hospital, in turn will treat the worker and also issue medical certificate and medical fitness certificate for reporting duty. In the present case, the Petitioner who claims that he fell sick, did not report before the company hospital and further he did not file the medical records such as investigation reports to substantiate his plea that he really fell sick. It has to be noted that when he attended the enquiry at Godavarikhani during his leave period but he did not chose to report before the hospital authorities regarding his illness. It appears that after death of his wife, he has to look after his minor child but did not chose to report before the company's hospital for his sickness. The Enquiry Officer has rightly held that the petitioner has sent private certificate with a view to cover up his absence.

15. On considering the material on record, I do not see any sufficient ground to interfere with the conclusions of the Enquiry Officer. Now it is to be seen whether the punishment of dismissal or discharge, is in commensurate with the gravity of the charges. The petitioner was found to be unauthorisedly absent from 30-3-1998 to 7-7-1998 as stated in the charged. The petitioner was appoint in the March 1984 as Grade-2 clerk and he was promoted as Grade-I clerk in June, 1997 satisfying his work and he was dismissed from service w.e.f. 4-5-1999. The Petitioner has rendered his services to the utmost satisfaction of his superior officers and his period of unauthorized absent in only after death of his wife and further he is to look after his daughter aged about 11 years. The punishment imposed is apparently disproportionate to the gravity of charge levelled against him. This tribunal has power to alter the punishment by imposing a lesser punishment having due regard to the circumstances of the case.

16. Having regard to the nature and circumstances of the case, I feel that the imposition of stoppage of 3 increments with cumulative affect for a period of 3 years is just and proper.

17. Therefore, an award is passed directing the respondent to reinstate the petitioner without backwages by setting aside the dismissal order of the petitioner and imposing the lesser punishment of stoppage of 3 increments with cumulative affect for a period of 3 years.

Award is passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Shri P.K. Kanaka Raju, LDC transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my seal of this Court on this the 5th day of October, 2005.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

No oral or documentary evidence adduced on either side.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4449.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य

निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 140/2004-175/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-9-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2005-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4449.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 140/2004-175/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 08-09-2005.

[No. L-22013/1/2005-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri T. Ramachandra Reddy
Presiding Officer

Dated the 28th August, 2005

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. LD. No. 140/2004, 141/2004, 142/2004/143/2004, 144/2004, 145/2004, 146/2004, 147/2004, 148/2004, 149/2004, 150/2004, 151/2004, 152/2004, 153/2004, 154/2004, 155/2004, 156/2004, 157/2004, 158/2004, 159/2004, 160/2004, 161/2004, 162/2004, 163/2004, 164/2004, 165/2004, 166/2004, 167/2004, 168/2004, 169/2004, 170/2004, 171/2004, 172/2004, 173/2004, 174/2004, 175/2004.

Between:

Shaik Chand Pasha.
S/o Khader,
Aged about 32 Years, Occ:
Ex-Ancillary worker Buffer Storage
Complex, FCI, Khammam,
r/o. Khammam

.....Petitioner in L.C. 140/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam
District.Respondents in
L.C. 140/2004

Between :

D. Janaki Ramulu,
S/o. Narasaiah,
R/o. Khammam District.Petitioner in LC. 141/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 141/2004

Between :

D. Ravi Kumar,
S/o. Nageshwara Rao,
R/o. Khammam District.Petitioner in LC. 142/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 142/2004

Between :

D. Jayamma,
W/o Late Chalapathi,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in LC. 143/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 143/2004

Between :

B. Narasaiah, S/o Gopaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in LC. 144/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 144/2004

Between :

B. Nagamani, W/o Late Gopi,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in
L.C. 145/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 145/2004

Between :

V. Srinivasa Rao, S/o Narayana,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 146/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 146/2004

Between :

M. Veerababu, S/o Muthaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in
L.C. 147/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 147/2004

Between:

P. Saravaiah, S/o Venkaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in
L.C. 148/2004

AND

1. The Chairman, M/s FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-11001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,

- Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
 4. The District Manager,
M/s FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 148/2004

Between :

R. Padma, W/o Late Krishna,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C.
149/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 149/2004

Between :

P. Venkates Warlu, S/o Mallaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 150/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District. Respondents in
L.C. 150/2004

Between :

N. Yedukondalu, S/o Venkaiah
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 151/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 151/2004

Between :

B Veraiah, S/o Yellaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 152/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 152/2004

Between :

V Govindu, S/o Venkaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 153/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 153/2004

Between :

Ch. Srinu, S/o Saidulu,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 154/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 154/2004

Between :

P. Nageshwara Rao, S/o Ramulu,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 156/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 156/2004

Between :

P. Sirnu, S/o Sathyam,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 157/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 157/2004

Between :

A. Madhusudan Reddy, S/o Papireddy,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 158/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 158/2004

Between :

A. Mallaiah, S/o Basavaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 159/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 159/2004

Between :

S. K. Hasan Miyan, S/o Jan Saheb,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 160/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,

Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 160/2004

Between :

K. Srisilam, S/o Gopaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 161/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 161/2004

Between :

Ch. Sadaiah, S/o Rajamallu,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 162/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 162/2004

Between :

Ch. Mallaiah, S/o Gokulaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 163/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

..... Respondents in
L.C. 163/2004

Between :

J. Mallaiah, S/o Lingaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 164/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

..... Respondents in
L.C. 164/2004

Between :

A. Veeraiah, S/o Abbaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 165/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

..... Respondents in
L.C. 165/2004

Between :

G. Gabaiah Goleiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 166/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

..... Respondents in
L.C. 166/2004

Between :

K. Sariah, S/o Narasiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 167/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

..... Respondents in
L.C. 167/2004

Between :

J. Sailu, S/o Bikshamaiah,
R/o Khammam District. Petitioner in L.C. 168/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 168/2004

Between :

G. Ramaiah S/o Golaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 169/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 169/2004

Between :

D. Veeramma S/o Ayyanna,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 170/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 170/2004

Between :

M. Venkateswarlu S/o Laxminarayana,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 171/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 171/2004

Between :

G. Mangaiah S/o Venkaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 172/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20 Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 172/2004

Between :

T. Srinu S/o Balakolaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 173/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20, Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.

3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.

4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.

.....Respondents in
L.C. 173/2004

Between :

G. Chinna Venkanna S/o Lingaiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 174/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20, Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 174/2004

Between :

V. Babu S/o Thirpataiah,
R/o Khammam District.Petitioner in L.C. 175/2004

AND

1. The Chairman M/s. FCI Head Quarters,
16-20, Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Senior Regional Manager,
FCI, Regional Office,
3rd Floor, HAKA Bhavan,
Hyderabad.
3. The Zonal Manager,
M/s. FCI, 2, Haddows Road,
Chennai-6.
4. The District Manager,
M/s. FCI, District Office,
Sarathinagar, Khammam,
Khammam District.Respondents in
L.C. 175/2004

Appearances:

For the Petitioner : M/s Abhinand Kumr Shavili,
K. Srinivasa Prasad, Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s B.G. Ravinder Reddy, B.V.
Chandra Sekhar, advocates.

COMMON AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The petitioner in the cases L.C. 140 to 175/2004 raised an Industrial Dispute by way of filing petitions under section 2(A)2 of ID Act against the management of Food Corporation of India seeking relief to absorb all the petitioners on permanent basis under Direct Payment System in terms of the circular dated 5-11-1997 with consequential benefits including backwages and other attendant benefits. The facts in all the said cases are one and same and the common question of law and fact is involved. As such, it is convenient to dispose of all the said petitions under common Judgement.

3. It is submitted that the respondent FCI has nearly 33 godowns in the State of Andhra Pradesh and one such storage godown is situated at Khammam town consisting of main godown depot and buffer storage complex. The storage capacity of BSC is 60000 Metric tonnes. The respondent has initially engaged on contract basis by entrusting the loading and unloading work to private contractors. The Central Government as a policy, has introduced that all the labourers who are working for FCI loading and unloading activities should form Labour Cooperative Societies in order to save the labourers from exploitation by the Private contractors. In view of the policy, the respondent has awarding work directly in favour of labour cooperative societies from 1989 onwards. The wages earned by the labourers are distributed among the members of the society equitably. While awarding the contract in favour labour cooperative societies, one of the terms and conditions is there should not be increase or decrease the number of labourers in the cooperative societies which means no fresh labour could be inducted in the cooperative societies without prior consent of the respondent.

4. It is further submitted that all the labourers working at BSC, and main depot have formed into FCI Hamalie Labour Cooperative Society and got registered as FCI Hamalie Labour Contract Cooperative Society Limited. The society was formed by handling workers/hamalies and ancillary workers. Though they are members of cooperative societies, actually they are working under the directions of the FCI and discharging their duties from time to time. The members of cooperative societies all over the country agitated before the FCI to absorb the members of the society under permanent basis. Consequently there was a settlement between the FCI workers Union and the management of the FCI and decide to absorb hamalies and ancillary workers working in various godowns on permanent basis by introducing Direct Payment System on protective linked piece rate system on no work no pay basis and a circular was issued on 5-11-1997. It is further, stated that 4 major depots in the State of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Sanath Nagar, Kazipet, Bukkavolu, Nidadavolu were brought under Direct Payment System and 14 other depots were also brought under Direct Payment System. The BSC, Khammam was one such depot brought under Direct

Payment System under the circular 5-11-1997. In view of the said circular, the number of hamalies to be inducted by a FCI godown was based upon the formulae which is given below:

$$\text{Number of Hamalies} = \frac{\text{Annual Turnover (receipts + issues in big bags)}}{365 \times 90}$$

and in respect of ancillary workers it was depending on the following formulae:

Number of Ancillary Labourers = @ 4 persons per 5000 Metric Tons covered capacity of the Depot

5. It further submitted that there was 235 hamalies and 61 ancillary workers working with a labour contract cooperative society limited. Though all the workers are eligible to be inducted into Direct Payment System, the respondent FCI absorbed only 171 hamalies and 45 ancillary workers under Direct Payment System. On further agitation by the members of the labour contract cooperative society, the respondent has taken the additional 34 hamalies under Direct Payment Systems, taking into account of reserve of 27% and 10% of Railway Siding. The respondent has not taken into account other factors like weighing the food grain bags and it is physical verification. As per the said circular, only receipts and issues were taken into account while determining the number of hamalies and ancillary workers. After introducing the Direct Payment System in the BSC, Khammam, the petitioners have been thrown out of employment w.e.f. 13-12-1997. In spite of that, the petitioners along with the other members provided under Direct Payment System are collectively carrying out the work of loading and unloading and sharing the wages received by the employees.

6. It is further submitted that initially, all the foodgrain bags of FCI were 95 kgs. But as, a policy, the weight of the size was reduced to that of 50 kgs uniformly all over the country on the recommendation made by the W.H.O. In view of the reduction of weight, the respondent must calculate the formula regarding the number of hamalies by duly substituting the figure of 95 kgs. with that of 50 kgs. It is further submitted that for the purpose of calculating the number of hamalies, the FCI is calculating the each bag contains 95 kgs. but physically extracting the work with 50 kgs. bags. With the result, the number of bags each hamalie is required to handle has to become double. Presently each hamalie had to carry nearly 160 bags of 50 kgs. each. But the FCI has not increased the number of hamalies by duly substituting 50 kgs. bag in the formula set out in the said circular. In respect of the ancillary workers, the covered capacity of the godown based upon the total capacity was taken. But in fact, covered capacity of the godown means that the work actually carried out in the godown. It is further submitted that the petitioners have been discharging their duties as hamalies and ancillary workers from the inception of the formation of the FCI cooperative society limited and rendered services more than 10 years and that the orders of termination without inducting into Direct Payment System is contrary to Section 25(h) of ID Act. It further submitted

that the ancillary workers were initially engaged as a casual labours even after inducting 48 ancillary labourers under Direct Payment System. The remaining 13 ancillary workers were still being continued as casual labourers and their tenure has been extended from month to month basis by granting appropriate sanction orders. All the ancillary workers who were not brought under Direct Payment System were asked to discharge duties of opening and closing of BSC due to shortage of watch and ward staff and also asked to seal the wagons at the time of dispatches and to assist the engineering staff. All the hamalies and ancillary workers have been included in the wage register of FCI Hamalie labour contract cooperative societies limited and the respondent has been paying ESI and EPF contributions. It is further submitted that on the instructions of Senior Regional Manager, the Assistant Manager has informed the District Manager evaluating the need of ancillary workers and reported that there is a requirement of 13 ancillary workers at BSC and requested to ratifying the appointment of the petitioners who are discharging their duties as ancillary workers. The District Manager has written to the Senior Manager on 29-6-2002 stating that there is short fall of 13 to 17 ancillary workers at BSC, Khammam and requested to obtain appropriate orders from higher authorities. The petitioners who are working as ancillary workers were continued upto August 2003 by way of extending their services by granting necessary sanction orders on month to month basis, but however, in the month of August, 2003, 12 ancillary workers who are petitioners herein were asked not to come to work. It further submitted that out of 40 ancillary workers who are brought under Direct Payment System, few of them expired and further submitted that if the respondent correctly calculate the number of workers, as per the circular, 12 more ancillary workers would be absorbed permanently under Direct Payment System. It is further submitted that the hamalie workers who are 24 in number (Petitioners herein) who were not brought under Direct Payment System are entitled for induction into Direct Payment System if the respondent correctly calculate as per the formulae.

7. The respondent filed their counter by the District Manager, FCI Khammam resisting the claim of the petitioners. It is submitted that the FCI established sub-office at Khammam which was attached to the District Office at Warangal. Subsequently the respondent management constructed its own depot for storage of huge quantities of food grains, called as main depot at Khammam. Further the FCI created a separate District Office at Khammam and a new godown called Buffer Storage Complex with the capacity of 60000 Metric Tons was constructed to store of food grains. The respondent FCI used to appoint Handling and Transport contractors at the FCI main depot as well as Buffer Storage Complex at Khammam for a period of 2 years on a open tender basis for handling and food grain moment operations. The contractors used to bring their own labour for the moment of the food grain operations in the main depot as well as in the Buffer Storage

Complex. In the year 1989, the respondent has introduced labour cooperative societies in FCI owned godowns to avoid exploitation of labour by the contactors. Accordingly, the labourers of both the godowns formed into a cooperative society and the handling work of food grains was awarded to the society from 1990 onwards on two years basis and it was extended from time to time.

8. It is further, submitted that the FCI has taken a policy decision to introduce Direct Payment System of labourers, in the place of existing societies, in terms of the settlement reached between the FCI management head quarters at New Delhi and FCI workers Union, Calcutta led by Shri Jena. The FCI main depot and Buffer Storage Complex at Khammam are also identified as one of the depots for the introduction of Direct Payment System out of 14 depots identified in A.P. A circular was issued dated 5-II-1997 indicating the detailed guidelines for inducting the labourers. In view of the guidelines, the respondent enrolled 211 of hamalie labourers out of 235 and 48 ancillary labourers out of 61 labourers. The remaining 24 hamalie labourers and 13 ancillary labourers (who are petitioners herein) were found surplus and not eligible for induction. It is further, submitted that there is no termination of the labourers and the petitioners admitted that they are still working in the FCI which is self contradictory and further contended that the petitioners cannot be absorbed in the Direct Payment System and the Petition filed under 2(A) 2 of ID Act is not maintainable since there is no termination of the petitioners.

9. The petitioners filed their respective affidavits in support of their claim application and reiterating the Pleas taken in their applications and got marked the documents as Exs. W1 to W40. As against this evidence, the respondent examined the Assistant Manager FCI, Khammam Depot as MWI and got marked the documents as EX. M1 to M5.

10. It is not disputed that the petitioners are members of the cooperative societies before the introduction of Direct Payment System. The total number of hamalies 235 and the ancillary labour 61 in the cooperative societies. There was a restriction at the time of forming the society that the number of labourers should not decrease or increase without prior consent of the FCI. It is admitted in the counter that the labourers of the said cooperative societies used to undertake loading and unloading operations at both the godowns i.e. main depot as well as Buffer Storage Complex. It is also admitted that the respondent has introduced Direct Payment System in the place of existing societies in terms of settlements reached between the FCI management and the Labour Union. The formula introduced in the said circular dated 5-II-1997 regarding the assessment and requirement of the labour is also not disputed. At the time of issue of the circular, the each big bag is weighing 95 kgs. Subsequently the weight of the bag was reduced to 50 kgs all over the country.

11. The MW1 has admitted in the cross examination that the weight of the bag at the time of issue of circular was 95 kgs and the present weight of the bag is 50 kgs. Previously each worker used to carry 90 bags weighing 95 kgs each per day and the same worker now is carrying almost double the number of bags. He further, admitted that there was no contract awarded in the main depot who were handling food grain operations and the labourers enrolled under Direct Payment System are looking after the operations of both the godowns. He also admitted that the Assistant Manager, FCI, Khammam, has sent a requisition for sanction of additional handling and transport workers and ancillary workers on 29-6-2002 to the Regional Manager, Khammam depot and he also further admitted that there is work loan for additional hamalies and ancillary workers.

12. The District Manager, Khammam Depot has written a letter to the Senior Regional Manager, Hyderabad dated 29-6-2002 in Ex. W36 stating that he has evaluated the requirement of additional labour at the godowns and there are Buffer Storage Complex in the capacity of 60000 Metric Tons and main depot in the capacity of 10840 Metric Tons and the total capacity is 70840 Metric Tons. The Head Quarters while sanctioning ancillary labourers has taken only Buffer Storage Complex, Khammam into account and sanction only 48 ancillary labourers at the rate of 4 labourers per 50000 Metric Tons each as per the formula envisaged in the circular leaving the main depot, Khammam whereas the workers were operating in both the godowns and requested for additional sanction of 13 to 17 ancillary labourers to carry out day to day operations. The circular dated 5-II-1997 Ex. M2 shows that only the Buffer Storage Complex, Khammam which is having a capacity of 60000 Metric Tons is only notified leaving the main depot. But according to the counter, Direct Payment System was introduced in the place of the cooperative society for handling the operations in both the depots.

13. The learned counsel for the petitioners vehemently contended that the petitioners are the workers of the FCI for all the practical purposes and they were enjoying all the benefits on par with the employees of the respondent and further contended that the respondent has not taken into account while assessing the number of workers eligible for induction into Direct Payment System, the factors like weighing of food grains bags and physical verification and also the capacity of the main depot at Khammam and further contended that the respondent has admitted that they require more hamalies and ancillary workers for day to day operations and pointed out a letter written to the Senior Regional Manager, FCI by the District Manager disclosing that 3 hamalie labourers out of 211 and one ancillary labourer out of 48 were expired and there are only the total number of workers in both the categories is 255 and recommended for induction of the petitioners into Direct Payment System and further contended that when the hamalie workers are carrying 2 bags weighing 50 kgs each, it requires more time for transportation as well as handling operations. As such the labourers are burdened

heavily and requires more number of labourers. On the other hand, the learned counsel for the respondent contended that since the main depot was not notified under Direct Payment System, the respondent could not induct workers into the scheme even though there is an additional labour requirement and further contended that the petition is not maintainable since the petitioners are not the workers of the FCI and there was no termination.

14. It is a case of the petitioners that they were members of the cooperative societies prior to issue of notification and their rights were recognized by the respondent and they used to distribute the wages equitably among them and they were paid EPF contributions and subjected to medical examination. They were orally asked not to work in the depot as they were not inducted into Direct Payment System. The petitioners are enjoying certain privileges prior to their termination and they were issued identity card and their names removed stating that they are not eligible for Direct Payment System amounts to retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(O)(O) of the ID Act. It is observed in 1976 3 SCR page 160 SBI Vs. Sundara Muni that the word "for any reason whatsoever" in Section 2(O)(O) of the ID Act is very wide and almost admitting no exception. In the present case also, when the workers were denied their right to induct into Direct Payment System, it amounts to termination under Section 25(F) of the ID Act. Therefore the petition under Section 2(A)(2) is maintainable.

15. Admittedly the FCI has introduced Direct Payment System. The petitioners were members of the cooperative society. The labourers of the petitioner's society were operating handling and transportation operations of both the godowns i.e. main depot as well as Buffer Storage Complex. In such circumstances, the respondent has to take into consideration the capacity of both the godowns while assessing the requirement of ancillary labourers. But in the present case, the FCI has not taken into consideration the capacity of the main godown for the purpose of assessing the requirement of ancillary labourers. If the capacity of main godown is taken into consideration, the petitioners, who are ancillary labourers, are entitled to be inducted into Direct Payment System.

16. The petitioners who were members of the cooperative societies used to work in both the depots even though the main depot was not notified. The work was extracted by the labourers of the previous cooperative societies. In view of the reduction for the weight of the bag, the worker has to transport two bags instead of one bag and admittedly it is a time consuming job in the operation of handling and transportations of the bags. The respondent has not taken into consideration the facts such as weightment of the food grain bags and its verification, closing and sealing of the wagons, opening and cleaning of the wagons for dispatches and opening

and closing of the godowns. In view of the above circumstances, the petitioners are entitled for induction into Direct Payment System under the circular dated 5-11-1997 without backwages on par with the other employees who had been inducted into Direct Payment System.

17. Therefore, an award is passed accordingly directing the respondent to absorb all the petitioners under Direct Payment System in terms of the circular dated 5-11-1997 within one month from the date of publication of the award.

Award is passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Shri P. Kanaka Raju, LDC transcribed by him, corrected and pronounced by me on this the 29th August, 2005.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer.

**Appendix of Evidence and Documents marked by
Petitioner**

LCID No. 140 of 2004

- WW1: Sk Chand Pasha
Ex W1: Lr. No. S & C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex W2: I.O.N dt. 1-6-97
Ex W3: Lr. No. S & C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex W4: ION Lr. of Asst. Manager, Khammam
Ex W5: Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex W6: ION dt. 25-10-97
Ex W7: Lr. No. S & C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex W8: Office Order No. S & C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex W9: Office Order No. S & C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W10: Lr. No. Estt. BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex W11: Ancillary Labour Workshop dt. 8-11-99
Ex W12: Attendance report of petitioner
Ex W13: Lr. No. S and C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W14: Lr. No. V and S/ INSPN. GDNS/KMN/2001 dt. 24-4-2001
Ex W15: Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex W16: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex W17: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W18: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W19: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex W20: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W21: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W22: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W23: Order No. DPS/14 (4) 2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W24: Lr. No. Sand C 32 (11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03

ExW25:	Order No. DPS/14(4) 2002 dt. 8-7-03	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
ExW26:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
ExW27:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S and C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W28:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W29:	No. DPS 13-1-2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W30:	Statement of Turn over receipts	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W31:	Enrolment certificate	Ex.W24:	Receipt of payment for labour charges
Ex.W32:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement	Ex.W25:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W33:	Receipt for labour charges	Ex.W26:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W34:	Bio-data of the petitioner	Ex.W27:	Enrolment certificate
Ex.W35:	Lr. No. DPS/13/2002-Vol.III dt. 30-4-2002	Ex.W28:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex.W36:	Lr. No. DPS.32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W29:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex.W37:	Lr. No. S and C 30(1)/2001 dt. 10-10-2001	Ex.W30:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex.W38:	Statement of turnover of bags for year 1998-99	LCID_No.	142 of 2004
Ex.W39:	Lr. No. 14(2)/2001-Labour Cell dt. 22-3-2003 of FCI	WW1:	D Ravi Kumar
Ex.W40:	Lr. No. 14(2)/2001-Labour Cell dt. 6-8-2002 of FCI	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S and C 32(1)97-98 dt. 31-5-97
LCID_No.	141 of 2004	Ex.W2:	I.O. N dt. 1-6-97
WW1:	B Janaki Ramulu	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W4:	ION Lr. of Asst. Manager, Khammam
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W5:	Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W6:	ION dt. 25-10-97
Ex.W4:	ION dt. 25-10-97	Ex.W7:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W5:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W8:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S and C 14(2)97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W9:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97 cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W7:	Office Order No. S and C 14(2)97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W10:	Lt No. Estt./BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W8:	Lr. No. Estt./BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W11:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex.W9:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W12:	Attendance report of petitioner
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. S and C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W13:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03	Ex.W14:	Lr. No. V&S/INSPN.GDNS/KMN/2001 dt. 24-4-2001
Ex.W12:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W16:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W14:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W19:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
		Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
		Ex.W22:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
		Ex.W23:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
		Ex.W24:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03

Ex W25:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-03	Ex W26:	Enrolment certificate
Ex W26:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W27:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex W27:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W28:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex W28:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex W29:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex W29:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	LCID No.	144 of 2004
Ex W30:	Statement of turnover receipts	WW1:	B. Narasaiah
Ex W31:	Enrolment certificate	Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex W32:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement	Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex W33:	Receipt for labour charges	Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex W34:	Bio-data of the petitioner	Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Cont. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
LCID No.	143 of 2004	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
WW1:	D Jayamma	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workshop dt. 8-11-99
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex W14:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03	Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex W19:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex W14:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03	Ex W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03
Ex W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex W21:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex W22:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex W23:	Receipt of payment for labour charges
Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex W19:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03	Ex W26:	Enrolment certificate
Ex W21:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W27:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex W22:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W28:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex W23:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex W29:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	LCID No.	145 of 2004
Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	WW1:	B. Nagamani

Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03	Ex W14:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W14:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03	Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex W19:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03
Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex W21:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex W22:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex W19:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	Ex W23:	Receipt of payment for labour charges
Ex W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03	Ex W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex W21:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex W22:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W26:	Enrolment certificate
Ex W23:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex W27:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex W28:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex W29:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex W26:	Enrolment certificate	LCID No. 147 of 2004	
Ex W27:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement	WW1:	M. Veerababu
Ex W28:	Receipt for labour charges	Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex W29:	Bio-data of the petitioner	Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
LCID No. 146 of 2004		Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97
WW1:	V. Srinivasa Rao	Ex W4:	ION dt. 25-10-97
Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Cont Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W7:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-conts office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W8:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98

Ex.W9:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W13:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W14:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03	Ex.W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W12:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W17:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex.W14:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W23:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W24:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03	Ex.W25:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W26:	Receipt of payment for labour charges
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W27:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W24:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex.W28:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W25:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W29:	Enrolment certificate
Ex.W26:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W30:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex.W27:	Enrolment certificate	Ex.W31:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex.W28:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement	Ex.W32:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex.W29:	Receipt for labour charges	LCID No.	149 of 2004
Ex.W30:	Bio-data of the petitioner	WW1:	R. Padma
LCID No.	148 of 2004	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
WW1:	P. Saravaiah	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W2:	ION dt. 1-6-97	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W4:	ION Lr. of Asstt. Manager, Khammam	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W5:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W6:	ION dt. 25-10-97	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex.W7:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W8:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-conts dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex.W9:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W11:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W12:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W14:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
		Ex.W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003

Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W23:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W24:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W19:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W25:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03	Ex.W26:	Receipt of payment for labour charges
Ex.W21:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W27:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W28:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W23:	Receipt of payment for labour charges	Ex.W29:	Enrolment certificate
Ex.W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W30:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W31:	Receipt for labour charges
Ex.W26:	Enrolment certificate	Ex.W32:	Bio-data of the petitioner
Ex.W27:	EPF Scheme Annual Statement	LCID No.	151 of 2004
Ex.W28:	Receipt for labour charges	WW1:	N. Edukondalu
Ex.W29:	Bio-data of the petitioner	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
LCID No.	150 of 2004	Ex.W2:	ION dt. 1-6-97
WW1:	P. Venkateshwaru	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W4:	ION Lr. of Asst. Manager, Khammam
Ex.W2:	ION dt. 1-6-97	Ex.W5:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W6:	ION dt. 25-10-97
Ex.W4:	ION Lr. of Asst. Manager, Khammam	Ex.W7:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Cont Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W5:	Lr. No. Rc UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W8:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-Cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W6:	ION dt. 25-10-97	Ex.W9:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-Cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W7:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W8:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W11:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex.W9:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W12:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W13:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03
Ex.W11:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W14:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W12:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W13:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W14:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W17:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03
Ex.W15:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W17:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03	Ex.W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W20:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W23:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-07-03
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W24:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03

Ex.W25: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex.W26: Receipt of payment for labour charges
 Ex.W27: No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex.W28: Statement of turnover receipts
 Ex.W29: Enrolment certificate
 Ex.W30: EPF Scheme Annual Statement
 Ex.W31: Receipt for labour charges
 Ex.W32: Bio-data of the petitioner
LCID No. 152 of 2004
 WW1: B. Veeraiah
 Ex.W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
 Ex.W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex.W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex.W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
 Ex.W7: Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
 Ex.W8: Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
 Ex.W9: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
 Ex.W10: Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
 Ex.W11: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
 Ex.W12: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
 Ex.W13: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
 Ex.W14: Email dt. 22-2-03
 Ex.W15: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
 Ex.W16: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
 Ex.W17: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
 Ex.W18: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
 Ex.W19: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
 Ex.W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
 Ex.W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex.W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex.W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex.W24: No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex.W25: Statement of turnover receipts
LCID No. 153 of 2004
 WW1: V. Govindu
 Ex.W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97

Ex.W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex.W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex.W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
 Ex.W7: Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
 Ex.W8: Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
 Ex.W9: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
 Ex.W10: Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
 Ex.W11: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
 Ex.W12: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
 Ex.W13: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
 Ex.W14: Email dt. 22-2-03
 Ex.W15: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
 Ex.W16: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
 Ex.W17: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
 Ex.W18: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
 Ex.W19: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
 Ex.W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11) 98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
 Ex.W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex.W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex.W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex.W24: No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex.W25: Statement of turnover receipts
LCID No. 154 of 2004
 WW1: Ch. Srinu
 Ex.W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
 Ex.W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex.W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex.W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
 Ex.W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
 Ex.W7: Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
 Ex.W8: Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
 Ex.W9: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99

Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W11:	Lr. No.DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	LCID No. 156 of 2004	
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)97-98-Conts.Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-Cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-Cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
LCID No. 155 of 2004		Ex.W9:	Lr. No.S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
WW1:	Ch Chinna Lingaiah	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)97-98-Conts.Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W9:	Lr. No.S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W11:	Lr. No.DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W25:	statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	LCID No. 157 of 2004	
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	WW1:	P Srinu
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 dt. 31-5-97
		Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1)97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
		Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97

Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-Cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W7:	Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	LCID No. 159 of 2004	
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	WW1:	A. Mallaiah
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W24:	No. DPS 13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
LCID No. 158 of 2004		Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-Cont. dt. 4-7-98
WW1:	A. Madhusudhan Reddy	Ex.W7:	Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-Cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W7:	Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
		Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
		Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
		Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03

Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
LCID No. 160 of 2004		Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
WW1:	S. K. Hasan Miyan	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	LCID No. 162 of 2004	
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	WW1:	Ch. Sadaiah
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-II dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
LCID No. 161 of 2004		Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
WW1:	K. Sriselam	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97		
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97		

Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	LCID No.	164 of 2004
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	WW1:	J. Mallaiiah
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
LCID No.	163 of 2004	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
WW1:	Ch Mallaiiah	Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont. dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	LCID No.	165 of 2004
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	WW1:	A Veraiah
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97

Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	LCID No.	167 of 2004
Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	WW1 :	K. Saraiah
Ex W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98
Ex W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont. dt. 4-7-98
Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex W7:	Lt No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
LCID No.	166 of 2004	Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
WW1 :	G. Gabaiah	Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont. dt. 18-6-98	Ex W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
		Ex W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003

Ex W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex W7:	Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
LCID No.	168 of 2004	Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
WW1:	J. Sailu	Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex W7:	Lr. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
Ex W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	LCID No.	170 of 2004
Ex W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	WW1:	D. Veeranna
Ex W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
Ex W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex W5:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
Ex W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex W6:	Office Order No. S&C 14(2) 97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex W7:	Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
LCID No.	169 of 2004	Ex W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
WW1:	G. Ramaiah	Ex W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97		
Ex W3:	Lr. No. Rc. UR(L)/31(21) 97 dt. 11-5-97		

Ex W11: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
 Ex W12: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
 Ex W13: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
 Ex W14: Email dt. 22-2-03
 Ex W15: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
 Ex W16: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
 Ex W17: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
 Ex W18: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
 Ex W19: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
 Ex W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
 Ex W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex W24: No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex W25: Statement of turnover receipts
 LCID No. 171 of 2004
 WW1: M. Venkateshwarlu
 Ex W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 dt. 31-5-97
 Ex W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)/97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-cont dt. 4-7-98
 Ex W7: Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
 Ex W8: Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
 Ex W9: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
 Ex W10: Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
 Ex W11: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
 Ex W12: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
 Ex W13: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
 Ex W14: Email dt. 22-2-03
 Ex W15: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
 Ex W16: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
 Ex W17: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
 Ex W18: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
 Ex W19: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
 Ex W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
 Ex W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003

Ex W24: No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex W25: Statement of turnover receipts
 LCID No. 172 of 2004
 WW1: G. Mangaiiah
 Ex W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 dt. 31-5-97
 Ex W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)/97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-cont dt. 4-7-98
 Ex W7: Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
 Ex W8: Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
 Ex W9: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 Office Order dt. 1-12-99
 Ex W10: Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
 Ex W11: Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
 Ex W12: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
 Ex W13: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
 Ex W14: Email dt. 22-2-03
 Ex W15: Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
 Ex W16: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
 Ex W17: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
 Ex W18: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
 Ex W19: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
 Ex W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
 Ex W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex W24: No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex W25: Statement of turnover receipts
 LCID No. 173 of 2004
 WW1: T. Srinu
 Ex W1: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 dt. 31-5-97
 Ex W2: Lr. No. S&C 32(1)/97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
 Ex W3: Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)/97 dt. 11-5-97
 Ex W4: Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W5: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
 Ex W6: Office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-cont dt. 4-7-98
 Ex W7: Lt. No. Estt/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98

Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003
Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03	Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03	Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003	Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003	Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003	Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003	Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts
Ex.W20:	Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03	LCID No.	175 of 2004
Ex.W21:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003	WW1:	V. Babu
Ex.W22:	Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03	Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97
Ex.W23:	Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003	Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97
Ex.W24:	No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003	Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97
Ex.W25:	Statement of turnover receipts	Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98
LCID No.	174 of 2004	Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98
WW1:	G. Chinna Venkanna	Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont dt. 4-7-98
Ex.W1:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 dt. 31-5-97	Ex.W7:	Lr. No. Est/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98
Ex.W2:	Lr. No. S&C 32(1) 97-98 with ION dt. 16-8-97	Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99
Ex.W3:	Lr. No. Rc.UR(L)/31(21)97 dt. 11-5-97	Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99
Ex.W4:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5) 97-98-Conts. Office Order dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02
Ex.W5:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-98-cont dt. 18-6-98	Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002
Ex.W6:	Office Order No. S&C14(2)97-cont dt. 4-7-98	Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002
Ex.W7:	Lr. No. Est/BSC/Khammam/98 dt. 24-7-98	Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002
Ex.W8:	Ancillary Labour Workslip dt. 8-11-99	Ex.W14:	Email dt. 22-2-03
Ex.W9:	Lr. No. S&C 14(5)/97-98 office Order dt. 1-12-99	Ex.W15:	Lr. No. DPS/BSC/KMM/ACL/02-03 dt. 5-3-03
Ex.W10:	Lr. No. Accts/DPS/CPF/EPEF/2002-03 dt. 24-6-02	Ex.W16:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 6-3-2003
Ex.W11:	Lr. No. DPA 32(1)/2002 dt. 29-6-2002	Ex.W17:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 9-4-2003
Ex.W12:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 23-9-2002	Ex.W18:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 24-4-2003
Ex.W13:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 27-12-2002	Ex.W19:	Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 16-6-2003

- Ex W20: Lr. No. S&C 32(11)/98-Cont. I-Vol-11 dt. 7-7-03
 Ex W21: Order No. DPS/14(4)/2002 dt. 8-7-2003
 Ex W22: Lr. No. FCI/BSC/DPS/CL/KMM/03-04 dt. 25-7-03
 Ex W23: Lr. No. DPA/13(1)/2002 dt. 21-8-2003
 Ex W24: No. DPS13/1/2002 dt. 22-8-2003
 Ex W25: Statement of turnover receipts

Appendix of Evidence and Documents marked by Management (in all the 36 cases)

- MW1: Shri N.S. Avadhani
 Ex M1: Booklet showing the names of hamali labourers & ancillary labourers engaged by Labour Co-operative Society as in the year 1989.
 Ex M2: Copy of circular dated 5-11-1997
 Ex M3: Copy of office Order No. S&C 14(5)/97-98/Conts. dated 18-6-98 (names of 177 handling labourers).
 Ex M4: Copy of office Order No. S&C 14(5)/97-98/Conts. dated 2-12-99 (names of 34 handling labourers).
 Ex M5: Copy of office Order No. S&C 14(2)/97-99/Conts. dated 18-6-98. (names of 48 Ancillary/Casual labourers).

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4450.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ होटल मैनेजमेंट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-09-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2005-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4450.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 28/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & applied Nutrition and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-09-2005.

[No. L-22013/1/2005-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
AT HYDERABAD**

Present:

Shri T. Ramachandra Reddy, Presiding Officer

Dated the 30th August, 2005

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. I.D. No. 28/2005

Between :

T.A. Vinod Kumar,
S/o T. Anjaiah
R/o H.No. 1-31/14,
Inhdiranagar Colony,
Tirumalgherry,
Secunderabad.Petitioner

AND

1. The Principal,
M/s. Institute of Hotel Management,
Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition,
Government of India Enterprise,
ATI Campus,
Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-7.
2. Mr. Vali, Contractor, C/o Principal,
M/s. Institute of Hotel Management,
Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition,
Government of India Enterprise,
ATI Campus,
Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-7.Respondents

Appearances :

For the Petitioner : K. Ravindra Goud,
Advocate.
For the Respondent : P. Damodar Reddy,
Advocate.

AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. On 30-8-2005, the counsel for the petitioner filed a Memo withdrawing the claim of the petitioner as the petitioner is not interested to contest the case due to personal reasons. Accordingly, the petition is dismissed as not pressed.

Dictated to Shri P. Kanaka Raju, LDC transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and seal of this Court on this the 30th day of August, 2005.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

No oral or documentary evidence adduced on either side.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर 2005

का. आ.4451.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, गोदावरी खानी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 52/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-09-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22013/1/2005-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O. 4451. —In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.52/2004) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Godavari Khani as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-09-2005.

[No. L-22013/1/2005-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
GODAVARIKHANI**

PRESENT:

Smt. K. Suvarchala, M.A., B.L.,
Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer

Wednesday the 17th Day of August, 2005.

Industrial Dispute No. 52 of 2004.

BETWEEN:

Panuganti Rajaiah, S/o. Ramlu,
Age 41 yrs., Ex-Coal Filler,
E.C. No. 0904783, R/o. H.No. 17-4-240/17,
Tilak Nagar, Post : Godavarikhani,
Dist. Karimnagar, A.P. Petitioner

And

1. The Chairman & Managing Director,
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
Ramagundam,
Dist. Khammam, A.P.,
2. The Chief General Manager,
S.C. Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Area-I,
Post: Godavarikhani,
Dist. Karimnagar, A.P.,
3. The Colliery Manager,
GDK-7 (LE) Project,
Post : Godavarikhani,
Dist. Karimnagar, A.P. Respondents.

This petition coming before me for final hearing in the presence of Sri B. Santhan Kumar, Advocate for the petitioner and of Sri D. Krishna Murthy, Advocate for the respondents and having stood over for consideration till

this date, the court passed the following :—

AWARD

1. The petitioner filed the petition U/Sec. 2-A(2) of I.D., Act, 1947 to set-aside the office order dt. 4-8-2003 passed by the 2nd respondent dismissing the petitioner from service w.e.f. 7-8-2003 and to direct the respondents to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service, all other consequential benefits and full back-wages.

2. The averments of the petition are as follows :—

The petitioner was appointed as Badli Filler in the respondents company on 7-11-86. He was promoted and confirmed as Coal Filler. During the years, 2000, 2001, the petitioner suffered serious ill health. He had taken treatment for body pains and joint pains in the respondents company hospital, dispensaries and other hospitals.

I.D. No. 52/2004.

He had reported sick and had put in 69 musters during the year, 2001. Charge sheet was issued on 28-4-2002 with the following charge :—

“C.S.O. No. 25. 25 Habitual late attendance or habitual absence from duty without sufficient cause”.

Enquiry was conducted and the respondent No. 2 dismissed the petitioner from service w.e.f. 7-8-2003, which is illegal, arbitrary, unjust and violative of the principles of natural justice and Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India. The enquiry was conducted in mechanical manner without giving proper opportunity to the petitioner. The signatures of the petitioner were obtained thereon, without explaining the contents. No documents are supplied to the petitioner nor list of witnesses was given to him, enabling him to defend effectively. The petitioner had taken treatment for joint pains of knees, body pains and back-ache. He was also compelled to take treatment during the year 2001 for jaundice. There is no wilful or intentional absence on the part of the petitioner. He had put in more than 250 to 300 musters in the year 1996, 220 musters in the year 1997, 175 musters in the year 1998 and 163 musters in the year 1999. The petitioner had worked 17 years continuously in the respondents company i.e. 1986 to 2003. He had put in 69 musters and was short of 31 days for the required 100 musters during the year, 2001, due to serious ill-health.

The capital punishment of dismissal from service is shockingly dis-proportionate and do not commensurate with the gravity of alleged charge of absenteeism. Ever since his dismissal from service, he remained un-employed and could not get any alternative job. He hails from a very poor family and has got no other source of income, except this job. Hence, he filed the petition for the above said relief.

3. To this, the respondent No.3 filed counter. The respondents 1 & 2 filed memo adopting the counter filed by respondent No.3. They denied the averments of the

petition. The respondents company a Coal Mining Industry and the appropriate Government is Central Government. There is Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad established from 29-12-2000. The petitioner ought to have approached the said Tribunal for the redressal of his grievance. Section 2-A(2) is statement amendment Act and it is not applicable to the respondents company. The petition is not maintainable under law and is liable to be dismissed.

The petitioner was appointed as Badli Filler in the respondents company on 18-5-1986 and was confirmed as Coal Filler, as per his seniority. He had put-in only 69 musters during the year, 2001. Charge sheet was issued on 28-4-2002 under clause No. 25.25 of the approved standing orders of the respondents company. The petitioner had never taken any treatment in the respondents hospital. He did not submit his explanation. The petitioner attended the enquiry on 26-9-2002. The contents of the charge sheet and the enquiry procedure were explained to the petitioner in Telugu. He participated in the enquiry duly put-in his thumb impression on the enquiry proceedings. He voluntarily admitted the charge levelled against him and pleaded guilty of mis-conduct. The petitioner did not choose to cross-examine the management witnesses. Before the enquiry officer, he stated that due to ill-health, he could not attend for his duties regularly in the year, 2001 and took treatment. He would be careful in future and voluntarily admitted the charges. The charges levelled against the petitioner are proved in the enquiry and show cause notice was issued on 13-11-2002. After receipt of show cause notice, he submitted his representation on 10-6-2003 and requested the company to excuse his misconduct as first offence. He did not improve his attendance during the year 2002. The respondents company dismissed the petitioner from service from 7-8-2003 vide office order dt. 4-8-2003. The petitioner could have availed the medical facilities provided by the respondents company in the company hospitals, Smania General Hospital and NIMS etc., if he was really suffering from ill-health. He intentionally avoided to apply for leave and absented for his duties un-authorisedly. The respondent had taken the action as per the rules. Hence, this petition may be dismissed.

4. On behalf of the petitioner, Ex.W-1 to Ex.W-24 are marked.

On behalf of the respondents, Ex.M-1 to Ex.M-10 are marked.

5. Heard both sides.

6. It is an admitted fact that the petitioner was appointed in respondents company on 18-5-86 as Badli Filler and he was confirmed as Coal Filler. The charge framed against the petitioner is for his un-authorised absence during the year, 2001. The defence put forth by the petitioner is that due to ill-health, he could not attend his duties regularly in the year 2001.

7. The first and foremost point raised by the

respondents company is that this Tribunal is not having jurisdiction to entertain the ID stating that the respondents company is a Central Government Organisation. The point for consideration is whether this court having jurisdiction over the dispute or not?

8. The Advocate for the petitioner argued that Sec. 2-A(2) is applicable to the workman working in Coal Industry also and this petition is maintainable before this Court. While arguing so, he cited I.L. Naidu and others Vs. Union of India and others reported in 2003(2) ALT-470. Their Lordships held :—

“The contention that Sec. 2-A(2) of I.D., Act is not applicable to a Government of India under-taking is wholly misconceived. In view of the provisions of Art. 254(2) of the Constitution, the provisions of Sec. 2-A(2) incorporated by A.P., Amendment Act, 32/87 are valid and operative. It is not limited to the “State Industries” as contended by the petitioner. The State Legislature was competent to enact the entire of the Industrial Disputes Act, for its operation within the territory of A.P. The provisions of Sec. 2-A(2) having received the assent of the President, the workman of Central Government Industry also can raise the dispute U/Sec. 2-A(2) of the I.D., Act. Therefore, the contention of the respondents company that Sec. 2-A(2) is not applicable to the petitioner is without merit or force”.

9. The advocate for the petitioner also cited U.Chinappa Vs. Cotton Corp. of India and others, reported in 1998 (5) ALD-16 (DB). Their Lordships held that:

“There is no warrant to restrict this scope and amplitude of the wide phraseology “any workman” employed in Sub-Section (2) of Section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, to the employees working in the State Government Industries and it is also applicable to the employees of the Central Government Industries and the industries carried-on under the authority of the Central Government”.

In the light of the above decisions, it is quite clear that the petitioner can raise the dispute U/Sec. 2-A(2) of I.D., Act, though he worked in the Coal Mine. Hence, the point is answered in favour of the petitioner.

10. The next contention raised by the respondents is that they are maintaining the hospitals at all levels. The petitioner had never taken any treatment in those hospitals and he was not really sick. The respondents filed documents Ex. M-1 to Ex. M-10. Ex. M-1 is the office copy of the charge sheet. The ack., of the petitioner Ex. M-2. Enquiry notice was issues to the petitioner i.e., marked as Ex. M-3. Office copy of the letter appointing. The enquiry officer dt. 16-6-2002 is marked as Ex.M-4. The enquiry, proceeds., are marked as Ex.M-5.

In the enquiry, one T. Sridhar Rao was examined as MW-1. He has been working as P.O.A., at GDK. No.7 LEP Incline. He deposed that the petitioner was transferred to

GDK. No. 6-A Incline in the month of April, 2002. He remained absent from duties on a number of days while he worked at GDK. 7 LEP, during the calendar year, 2001 as indicated in the chargesheet. He had put in only 69 actual musters in the year, 2001. The petitioner was not paid any wages for those absented days. MW-2 is P. Kanthaiah, Clerk, GDK. No. 7 LEP. He deposed that he was giving the pay slips of the coal filler in Relay 'C' of the Mine. He noticed that the petitioner absented to his duties without leave or intimation on a number of days as mentioned in the chargesheet. He had put-in only 69 actual musters in the year, 2001. He was not paid any wages for those absented days.

11. The statement of the petitioner is also marked as Ex.M-5. He stated that during the year, 2001, his health was not good. He was suffering from severe joint pains of knees, back ache and also with jaundice. He had taken treatment in a private hospital, Godavarikhani. He stated that he absented for duties, but the reasons stated by him are that he fell sick and he took treatment in the hospitals. In support of his oral version, he filed medical certificates and other documents marked as Ex.W-1 to Ex.W-24. Ex.W-4 is the area hospital medical certificate from 4-2-2001 to 16-3-2001. Another certificate showing treatment given to the petitioner for pains from 21-3-2001 to 11-4-2001 is marked as Ex. W-5. The medical prescription given to the petitioner by the Area Hospital, Godavarikhani are marked as Ex.W-6 to Ex.W-8. The medical certificate issued by the Area Hospital, Godavarikhani showing treatment to the petitioner for enteric fever from 1-7-2001 to 19-7-2001 is marked as Ex. W-9. The pathological investigations, urine and blood report of the petitioner given by Ambica Clinical Laboratory, Godavarikhani dtd. 2-7-2001 is marked as Ex. W-10. The medical prescription given by the Ambica Hospitals, Godavarikhani on 2-7-2001 is marked as Ex.W-11. Ex. W-12 is the blood report of the petitioner, The medical certificate of the area Hospital, Godavarikhani for viral fever treatment given to the petitioner from 20-8-2001 to 2-9-2001 is marked as Ex. W-13. The medical investigation reference of the petitioner made by Kishore Diagnostics, Godavarikhani, dt. 18-10-2001 is marked as Ex. W-14. Ex. W-15 is the medical prescription and treatment given to the petitioner by the Govt. Hospital, Godavarikhani. The medical certificate issued by the Area Hospital, Godavarikhani showing treatment given to the petitioner from 23-12-2001 to 31-12-2001 is marked as Ex. W-16. The medical certificate issued by the area hospital, Godavarikhani showing the treatment given to the petitioner during the year, 2000 are marked as Ex. W-17 to Ex.W-22. The Superintendent, Area Hospital, Godavarikhani referred the petitioner to the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad for CT scan of brain as he lost the power and sensation of left upper limb and left lower limb. The CT scan report of the NIMS Hyderabad i.e. is marked as Ex. W-24. N.P. 12. The enquiry proceedings are marked as Ex.M-5 and the enquiry report is marked as

Ex.M-6. Show-cause notice was issued to the petitioner i.e., marked as Ex.M-7. The representation of the petitioner to the show-cause notice is marked as Ex.M-8. The dismissal order is Ex. M-9, and Ex.M-10 is notice. The petitioner was given opportunity to defend himself from the date of issuing chargesheet. The enquiry conducted by the respondents in held as valid.

13. Now the point for consideration is whether the punishment of dismissal from service is justified and whether the petitioner is entitled to any relief?

The fact that the petitioner was absent to duties in the year, 2001 is an admitted fact. There is no contradiction. But the version of the petitioner is that due to ill-health only. He was absent. To prove his oral version, he filed several medical certificates marked as Ex. W-4 to Ex. W-24.

While arguing that the punishment of dismissal for service given to the petitioner is disproportionate, the Advocate for the petitioner cited 1996 FLR-1582 between Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd. and Association of Engineering Workers & others. In that their Lordships held that the punishment of dismissal from service for habitual absence the Labour Court can reduce the punishment U/Sec. 11-A of I.D. Act, if it found disproportionate to the attributed mis-conduct.

The Advocate for the petitioner also cited 1995(1) ALT-744 between M.Krishnam Raju Vs. The ECIL. Hyderabad and others. In that their Lordships held that mere absence an employee without leave at his credit is not a mis-conduct. If he is able to show acceptable cause for his absence and if he has no leave to his credit, extraordinary leave without pay shall be granted. The employee could establish acceptable cause for his absence by producing medical certificates. His lordships held that the absence cannot therefore be mis-conduct under Service Regulations and the punishment imposed was unsustainable.

14. In the present case, the absence of the petitioner from duty during the year, 2001, is supported by the medical certificates marked as Ex. W-4 to W-24. He has put in only 69 musters against the required 100 musters. This is the first offence committed by the petitioner. He had rendered 17 years service to the respondents company i.e., from 1986 to 2003. There is acceptable cause for the absence of the petitioner during the year, 2001. Therefore, the punishment of dismissal is not warranted and it is not justified. A lesser punishment is sufficient to meet the ends of justice. Hence, the dismissal order passed by the 2nd respondent dtd. 4-8-2003 is set-aside and the respondents are directed to take the petitioner into service as coal filler in the same capacity in which he was working at the time of his dismissal, with continuity of service, but without back-wages on production of Medical fitness certificate. Denial of back-wages is sufficient punishment to the petitioner.

In the result, the petition is partly allowed. The

dismissal order dtd. 4-8-2003 is set-aside and the respondents are directed to reinstate the petitioner into service in the same capacity in which he was working at the time of his dismissal from service, with continuity of service, but without back-wages on production of Medical Fitness Certificate. The period from the date of dismissal to the date of reinstatement shall be treated as 'not on duty'. There shall be no order as to costs.

Typed to my dictation, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this, the 17th day of August, 2005.

Smt K. SUVARCHALA, Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer.

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

For Workman :— NIL

For Management :— NIL

Exhibits

For Workman :—

Ex.W-1	4-8-2003	Dismissal Order, X-copy
Ex.W-2	10-8-01	NCWA-VI Arrears work sheet-cum-Pay sheet 1996-97 to 2000-01.
Ex.W-3	4-1-01	Lr. issued to Petitioner by Supdt., of Mines GDK (LE) Project.
Ex.W-4	16-3-01	Fit. certificate issued by SCCL.
Ex.W-5	11-4-01	Fit. certificate No. 485.
Ex.W-6	1-4-01	Area Hospital prescription slip
Ex.W-7	7-4-01	Hospital slip
Ex.W-8	28-5-01	Hospital slip
Ex.W-9	19-8-01	Fit certificate slip
Ex.W-10	2-7-01	Blood report issued by Ambica Hospital
Ex.W-11	2-7-01	Prescription treatment of Ambica hospital.
Ex.W-12	2-7-01	Blood report issued by Ambica Hospital
Ex.W-13	2-9-01	Fit slip of Areacs Hospital
Ex.W-14	18-10-01	Kishore Diagnosti Hospital
Ex.W-15	12-12-01	Govt.Hospital O.P. deptt, prescription slip
Ex.W-16	31-12-01	Area Hospital fit slip
Ex.W-17	5-6-2001	Fit slip issued by area hospital
Ex.W-18	5-7-2000	Fit slip issued by area hospital

Ex.W-19	18-10-2000	Fit slip issued by area hospital
Ex.W-20	25-9-2000	Fit slip issued by area hospital
Ex.W-21	27-11-2000	Fit slip issued by area hospital
Ex.W-22	21-12-2000	Fit slip issued by area hospital
Ex.W-23	16-11-94	Lr. addressed to the Supdt, Osmainia General Hospital, Hyd, by the medical Supdt. Area Hospital.
Ex.W-24	27-12-99	CT Scan report of petitioner issued by NIMS, HYD.

For Management:—

Ex.M-1	28-4-2002	Charge Sheet
Ex.M-2	1-7-02	Ack, to Charge Sheet
Ex.M-3	12-9-2002	Enquiry Notice
Ex.M-4	16-6-2002	Office Order, X copy.
Ex.M-5	26-9-02	Enquiry proceedings
Ex.M-6	1-10-02	Enquiry Report original
Ex.M-7	13-11-02	Show/cause notice
Ex.M-8	10-6-03	Reply to Show/cause notice
Ex.M-9	4-8-03	Dismissal Order
Ex.M-10	28-8-2003	Notice.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ.4452.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/147/2002-आई आर (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2005

S.O.4452.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 21/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 28-10-2005.

[No. L-22012/147/2002-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-21/2003.

Reference No. L-22012/147/2002-IR(CM-II)

Sh. Govind Prasad,
 S/o Sh. Tara Chand Meghwal,
 R/o Village -Gajsar, Tehsil & Distt. Churu,
 Churu Distt. (Raj.) Applicant

Versus

1. The District Manager,
 Food Corporation of India,
 Division Bikaner (Raj).
 Bikaner
2. The Assistant Manager (Depot),
 Food Corporation of India,
 Churu,
 Distt. Churu (Raj.) Non-applicants

PRESENT

Presiding Officer:	Sh. R.C. Sharma.
For the applicant:	Sh. C.D. Chaturvedi.
For the non-applicants:	Sh. P.C. Shah.
Date of Award:	29-09-2005

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1&2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under:—

"Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of workman Sh. Govind Prasad S/o Shri Tarachand w.e.f. 27-6-2001 (AN) is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. The workman has pleaded in his claim statement that he was employed as a Sweeper on 11-7-2000 at Chomu Depot, who continuously worked there till 27-6-2001, but by an oral order his service was terminated w.e.f. the afternoon of 27-6-2001. He discharged all the jobs there similar to that of a 4th class and had completed 240 days of continuous service with the non-applicant corporation. He has stated that prior to his termination neither the notice was served on him, nor the pay in lieu of the notice and retrenchment compensation were paid to him. He has further stated that at the time of terminating his service, the Corporation had retained the junior employees to him and subsequent to his termination one fresh hand namely Kana Ram was employed without affording him an opportunity of employment. Thus, the claimant has pointed out that

the Corporation has acted in contravention of the provisions contained under Section 25-F, 25-G and 25-H of the Act respectively and has urged that his termination order be declared as unjustified and illegal and he be reinstated in the service with its continuity and all consequential benefits.

3. In turn, the non-applicants, in their written counter have disputed the claim and have denied that the disputant was employed as a Sweeper on 11-7-2000, and that his service was ever terminated on 27-6-2001 by the Corporation and have specifically averred that the Corporation floats the tender for assigning its work to the contractor or who provides the labourer to the Corporation for which the contractual amount is being paid to the contractor, as such, no relationship of employer and employee existed between both the parties and the present controversy does not fall within the ambit of Section 2(oo) of the Act. They have also denied any contravention under Section 25-F, 25-G, 25-H and 25-N of the Act. Further elaborating their stand, they have mentioned that the workman's services were made available by the contractor occasionally to the Corporation as per the requirement on the exigencies of work and for properly discharging the work by the labourers, the attendance record is maintained by the Corporation. They have further pointed out that the disputant had worked as a contract unskilled labourer belonging to M/s Gopal and Party from 16-1-2001 and prior to it he was working under the former contractor Mewa Ram. As per their averments, the workman had completed only 122 days of work under the employment of the contractors and that both these contractors were licence holders.

4. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed:—

I. Whether the workman was appointed to the post of 4th Class employee on 11-7-2000 by the non-applicant Corporation, who continuously worked up to 27-6-2001? BOA

II. Whether the service of the workman was terminated w.e.f. 27-6-2001 in violation of provision contained under Section 25-F of the Act? BOA

III. Whether at the time of terminating the service of the workman, the junior employees to him were retained by the Corporation in violation of the provision contained under Section 25-G and Rule 77 of the Central Industrial Rules, 1957? BOA

IV. Whether after the termination of the workman, fresh hand, viz., Shri Kana Ram was appointed by the Corporation in violation of the provision under Section 25-H of the Act? BOA

V. Relief, if any.

5. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his

affidavit and on behalf of the non-applicants, the counter-affidavits of MW-1, Shanti Lal Sharma, the Assistant Depot Manager and MW-2 Phoolchand Ruhela, Assistant Depot Manager have been brought on the record. All these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representatives. Both the parties have also led the documentary evidence on the record.

6. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :—

Point Nos. I & II

7. Both these points involve the common questions of facts and law, hence they are being discussed together hereunder.

8. The Id. representative for the workman contends that the workman had joined the service of the Corporation w.e.f. 11-7-2000, who continuously worked up to 27-6-2001, but his service was terminated w.e.f. the afternoon of 27-6-2001 in violation of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act. The Id. representative further contends that it is shown on behalf of the Corporation that he was employed by the contractor, but in fact he was employed by the Corporation and the Id. representative on this point has placed his reliance upon the letters Ex. W-1 and Ex. W-2, which according to assertion indicate that he was working with the Corporation. Then the Id. representative has relied upon the attendance sheets Ex. W-4 to Ex. W-14 by arguing that the attendance of the workman during the working hours was maintained by the Corporation itself, which shows that he was an employee of the Corporation. Apart it, the Id. representative has indicated towards the monthly statements of employment of labourers Ex. W-15 to W-25 in support of his submission that the workman was an employee of the Corporation. As per his contention, in the preceding calendar year from July, 2000 to 27-6-2001, the workman had completed 232 days along with 54 Sundays and holidays and on including them the total number of working days comes to 286 days. The Id. representative has assailed that the contracts produced on behalf of the Corporation are sham and camouflage.

9. Responding to these submissions, the Id. representative for the Corporation contends that for the purpose of adjudicating the question under Section 25-F of the Act, there must be direct evidence to this effect that the disputant was appointed by the Corporation. His submission is that the Corporation is governed by the Act of Parliament and its acts are guided by the rules. No person can be appointed without proper authorization and an appointment letter is required to be issued in his favour. The Id. representative contends that the workman has made out a case that he was appointed as a 4th Class which is incorrect and the work of handling and transporting was given to the contractors by inviting the tenders. The contractors Mewa Ram and Gopal and Party executed the

contracts Ex. M-1 and M-2 and these contractor supplied the labourers to the Corporation on the request of the Corporation. The Id. representative further elaborating the case contends that the disputant was provided to the Corporation by Mewa Ram in July, 2000, whose attendance was recorded by the Corporation to supervise his work, but the payment of wages to him was not directly made by the Corporation. The contractual amount was paid to the contractors who disbursed it to the workers. The workman's service was again provided by M/s. Gopal and Party, who worked till June, 2001 and to prove the fact that the payment of wages was made by the contractors, the Corporation has produced the payment sheets Ex. M-3 to M-8, through which the wages were received by the workman. Lastly, the Id. representative submits that the disputant was not an employee of the Corporation but he was a contract labourer and, therefore, the question of terminating his service by the Corporation does not arise.

10. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully gone through the decisions referred to before me.

11. The workman's case is that he was employed by the Corporation during the period in question and the contracts Ex. M-1 and M-2 relied upon by the Corporation are sham contracts. Contrary to it, the Corporation has set forth a plea that the handling and transporting work was assigned to the contractors and the disputant was employed as a labourer by the contractors whose services were provided to the Corporation and that the relationship of employer and employee did not exist between the two.

12. The underlying principles for ascertaining the controversy are exhibited in the decision cited in 1978 Lab. L.C. SC 1264, wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as below :—

"Where a worker or group of workers labours to produce goods or services and these goods or services are for the business of another, that other is, in fact, the employer. He has economic control over the workers' subsistence, skill, and continued employment. If he, for any reason, chokes off, the worker is, virtually, laid off. The presence of intermediate contractors with whom alone the workers have immediate or direct relationship ex contractu is of no consequence when, on lifting the veil or looking at the conspectus of factors governing employment, we discern the naked truth, though draped in different perfect paper management, that the real employer is the Management, not the immediate contractor."

13. Similarly, in (2004) 1 SCC 126, relied upon by the workmen, the Hon'ble Court has laid down that for determination of the employer-employee relationship, the factors to be considered are the control, the integration,

viz., the employee has been fully integrated in the employer's concern or is independent of it, the power of appointment and dismissal, the liability to pay remuneration and deduct insurance contributions, liability to supply tools and materials, the nature of mutual obligations and terms and conditions of contract which are to be assessed. The Hon'ble Court has further observed that whether the employer retains control over the means and work to be done by the contractor, the relationship of employer-employee exists.

14. In the another decision rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Steel Authority of India's case reported in (2001) 7SCC 1, the Hon'ble Court has dealt with this issue as to whether on a contractor engaging contract labour in connection with the work entrusted to him by a principal employer, the relationship of master and servant between him, the principal employer and the contract labour emerges. The Hon'ble Court has observed as under:—

"Where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by the principal employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master-and -servant relationship between the principal employer and the workman. But where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by a contractor, either because he has undertaken to produce a given result for the establishment or because he supplies workmen for any work of the establishment, a question might arise whether the contractor is a mere camouflage as in Jussalnihal case and in Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Case etc.; if the answer is in the affirmative, the workman will be in fact an employee of the principal employer; but if the answer is in the negative, the workman will be a contract labour."

15. It is in the light of these observations made by the Hon'ble Apex Court that the points in issue under this title are to be analyzed and adjudicated.

16. The pivotal question, therefore, which now crops up for consideration is as to whether the relationship of employer and employee between the Corporation and the workman existed on account of the privity of the contract or not and whether the contracts Ex. M-1 and M-2 are camouflage.

17. So far as the period of work in question is concerned, the workman in his claim statement has stated that he had continuously worked w.e.f. 11-7-2000 to 27-6-2001 with the Corporation who was discharging all the duties similar to that of a 4th Class and had completed 240 days of continuous service with the Corporation. It has also been noted that though he was employed as a Sweeper, but the work of the 4th Class was also taken from

him by the Corporation. The workman to substantiate his plea has relied upon the letters Ex. W-1 and W-2, the attendance sheets Ex. W-4 to W-14 and monthly statements of employment of labourers Ex. W-15 to W-25. Ex. W-1 is the letter dated 20-9-2001 addressed by the Assistant Manager, Depot Chomu to the Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Id. representative has invited my attention to its para 4 which says that Govind Prasad, the workman has completed 122 days as a contract labour during the currency of contract of M/s Mewa Ram from July, 2000 to 16-1-2001. It further says that he had worked only for 110 days through the contractor M/s Gopal and Party.

18. On a bare perusal of this letter, it is crystal clear that the workman was not employed by the Corporation but his services were made available by the contractors. Similarly, Ex. W-15 to W-25 are the monthly statements of employment of labourers maintained by the contractors Mewa Ram and Gopal and Party. These statements, too, do not depict that the workman was employed by the Corporation, rather they fortify the plea set forth on behalf of the Corporation that the disputant was a contract labourer.

19. It has then been strongly contended on behalf of the workman that his attendance was marked by the Corporation authorities and in support of this submission, the attendance registers Ex. W-4 to W-14 are relied upon, wherein the attendance of the workman from the month of July, 2000 to the month of May, 2001 is borne out. Refuting this submission, on behalf of the Corporation, it has been emphatically contended that the attendance of the workman was marked by the Corporation authorities in order to supervise his work. Therefore, in the light of the contracts Ex. M-1 and M-2, it is to be weighed as to whether the disputant was in fact the employee of the Corporation or his services were hired by the contractor to carry out the work entrusted to them by the Corporation. The contract Ex. M-1 was executed between Mewa Ram, Contractor and the Corporation for handling and transporting the foodgrain bags which was for a period of two years commencing from 7-1-99 and the another contract Ex. M-2 was entered into between the contractor Gopal and Party and the Corporation which became effective from 18-1-2001 for a period of two years. I have carefully gone through the terms and conditions of both the contracts, which contain all the essential terms and conditions with regard to the performance of the work and the mode of the payment. Clause 24 of both the contracts respectively states that the contractor shall provide such number of male or female casual labourers whenever asked to do so at short notice during day or night by an officer of the Corporation. It further fixes the payment of wages of the casual labourers and defining the duties of the labourers so supplied, it states further that they can be asked to do fumigation/brushing/dusting/spraying or pumping cyanogas with foot pumps whenever necessary. The functions to be carried

out have also been described therein as loading/unloading and staking of crates etc. In addition to it, the Corporation has also adduced the payment sheets Ex.M-3 to M-8 whereby the payment of wages was made to the workman by M/s Gopal and Party for the period mentioned therein. These payment sheets have been duly signed by the workman after acknowledging the amount of wages. These receipts clearly demonstrate that the wages were received by the workman from M/s Gopal and Party, which goes to establish that the contractor had the economic control over his labourers. With the assistance of these documentary evidence, the Corporation has endeavoured to establish that the workman was employed by the contractors respectively, who was provided to it for carrying on the work assigned to the contractors.

20. Turning on the oral evidence collected on the record WW-1 Govind Prasad, the workman in his cross-examination has stated that no appointment letter was issued to him on behalf of the Corporation. But he has admitted that he had received the payment of wages from the contractors. He has also admitted that at first Mewa Ram was the contractor after whom the work was taken by the contractor Gopal and Party. So far as the nature of the work is concerned, he has disclosed that he used to sweep the office and the godowns and was also doing the job of cleaning the wheat. Thus, the testimony of the workman demonstrates that the payment of wages was made to him by the contractor and the works performed by him fall within the category of the jobs narrated in the contract deeds.

21. MW-1 Shanti Lal Sharma, the Assistant Manager, Depot has stated that at the relevant time he was posted at Chomu Depot and the work of Corporation was entrusted to the contractors Mewa Ram and thereafter Gopal and Party vide contracts Ex. M-1 and M-2. He has categorically stated that the service of the workman were provided by the contractors to the Corporation. In his cross-examination he has emphatically replied that the workman's service was made available to the Corporation through the contractors, who was performing the jobs as narrated in the schedule of the contract. MW-2 Phoolchand Ruhela, the Assistant Depot Manager has corroborated the evidence of MW-1 Shanti Lal Sharma and has stated in his cross-examination that the employment statements from Ex. W-15 to W-25 have been prepared by the contractor. He has also explained that the attendance sheets Ex. W-4 to W-14 were prepared by the contractors which carry the counter signature of the Assistant Depot Manager.

22. Thus, on a close scrutiny of the evidence, documentary as well as oral, adduced by both the parties on the record, it is manifestly clear that the work of handling and transporting was entrusted by the Corporation to the contractors who employed the workman in order to carry out the said work, who had in fact the supervision and control over the work and had also exercised the economic control on him. The payment of wages was made by the contractors to the workman and

there was a direct relationship of employer and employee between the immediate contractors and the workman. No sufficient and trustworthy evidence could be led on behalf of the workman to cast a shadow of doubt on these contracts that they are sham in nature. Accordingly, the workman could not be able to prove the essential elements which could establish the relationship of employer and employee between him and the Corporation. In the light of the principles enunciated in the judicial verdicts *supra* and on facts of the dispute, the submission canvassed on behalf of the Corporation that no nexus of master and servant exists between the contesting parties is strengthened. The Id. representative for the workman in support of his submission has placed his reliance on 2003 LLR SC 817, which I have carefully gone through, but suffice it to state that the facts thereof having distinguishable features are not applicable to the case at hand.

23. On account of the foregoing discussions, it is held that the workman has not succeeded to establish that he was employed by the Corporation and that the relationship of employer and employee existed between the two. As such, he is not entitled for the protection under Section 25-F of the Act and both these points are decided against him and in favour of the Corporation.

Point No. III

24. The Id. representative for the workman does not press this point, which is decided against the workman.

Point No. IV

25. The workman in his claim statement has pleaded that one person named Sh. Kana Ram was engaged in his place on his termination. He has also reiterated this fact in his affidavit. In his cross-examination, though he has stated that he was appointed subsequent to his termination, but he was unable to point out as to after how many days he was employed and whether he is still working with the Corporation or not.

26. This fact has been denied on behalf of the Corporation and MW-2 Phoolchand Ruhela in his affidavit has categorically stated that the Corporation never employs directly any worker, nor Kana Ram was ever employed in place of Govind Prasad by the Corporation. No question could be put to him in the cross-examination on this point.

27. The workman has failed to adduce any sufficient evidence on this point to prove that Kana Ram was employed by the Corporation as a daily wager and his evidence available on the record is inadequate, which cannot be relied upon. Therefore, he has failed to discharge the onus of this issue, which is accordingly decided against him.

Relief

28. For the foregoing reasons, the workman has not succeeded to establish that he is entitled to get the benefits under Section 25-F and 25-H of the Act. Accordingly, he is entitled to no relief and his claim is liable to be rejected.

29. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the

management and it is held that the termination order dated 27-6-2001 passed by the Corporation against the workman is legal and justified and the claim of the workman is dismissed. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

30. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर 2005

का. आ.4453.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू मैंगलोर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 275/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-45011/3/97-आई आर (एम)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4453.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 275/97) of the Central Government Industrial-Tribunal-cum Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of New Mangalore Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-10-2005.

[No. L-45011/3/97-IR (M)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE-560 022.

Dated : 21st October, 2005

PRESENT:

Shri A. R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C.R. NO. 275/97

I Party

The Secretary,
NMPT Trade Technical
Certificate Holders
Association, 8th Avenue,
Door no. 1, NMPT Colony,
Panambur,
Mangalore

II Party

The Chairman,
New Mangalore Port Trust,
Panambur,
Mangalore

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the dispute vide order No. L-45011/3/97-IR (Misc.) dated 27th October,

1997 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the new Mangalore Port Trust Trade & Technical Certificate Holders Association members are discriminated against in service matters and promotional avenues by the management of New Mangalore Port Trust? If so, to what relief they are entitled?”

2. The case of the first party union as made out in the Claim Statement is as under :—

That the trade certificate holders/diploma Craftsmanship are working in various cadres in NMPT. Though the Trade Certificate Holders are working continuously for several years, the Second party has totally neglected them in the matter of promotions, scale of pay and other service matters. The Second party did not properly implement the skilled scheme and as such even after a period of 30 years the Trade Certificate Holders come only in the Cadre/Grade of high skilled Grade II. At the same time, the non-technical staffs who possess less qualification and length of service have been given the post of foreman. Junior Engineer and Junior Engineer Grade-I in the engineering department; that the Second Party has created a new post 'skilled artisan' vide order No. C-13019/30/PE II dated 28-6-1994. The Trade Certificate holders come under skilled Artisans. Strongly even before preparing the list of skilled artisans, the second party has redesignate some of the employees without required qualifications as Junior Engineers who reached the pay scale of Rs. 1385/-. On account of this, the trade certificate holders who are qualified to the post of skilled artisans are still in the lower pay scale in spite of the fact that they are working under the Second Party for the last 30 years. This anomaly was created on account of improper promotions. The Skilled Artisans/Trade Certificate holders are entitled to be promoted by giving higher pay scale in view of their qualifications and length of service; that the High Court of Karnataka had quashed the scale of Rs. 1320/- of the chageman (Auto and workshop) but still 4 employees are still working in the pay scale of Rs. 1320/- in that Engineering Department. That an employee with the educational qualification 4th from is being given the post of Assistant Foreman (Carpenter) the pay scale of Rs. 1350/- within a period of 14 years of service. At the same time a Trade Certificate Holder working in the same sub-division is still designated as High Skilled Grade-II in the pay scale of Rs. 1220/- even after 30 years of experience; that the order dated 28-6-1994 issued by the Ministry of Surface Transport (Port Wing) a degree holder, a Diploma Holder or a skilled Artisan are entitled to the post of Junior engineer (Rs. 1385-2545). Junior

Engineer Grade-III (Rs. 1405-2715), Junior Engineer Grade-II (Rs. 1435-2755). As per the present policy adopted by the second party a skilled artisan cannot reach the post of a Junior engineer in the normal course. Those persons who have been promoted to the above posts are being promoted overlooking seniority, and other qualifications; that in the matter of promotions and pay scale there is vast discrepancy between the Diploma Holders and Trade Certificate Holders. The initial pay scale of a Diploma holders is the scale of Rs. 1385/- which the Trade Certificate Holder cannot reach on account of the present policy of the Second Party. That a Diploma holder can reach the post of an Assistant Engineer from the post of Junior engineer within a period of 15 years and their fitment is fixed up to the level of Executive Engineer; that there are 41 categories of posts in engineer trades. The second party has only recognised the draftsman for recruitment and promotions, ignoring the office memorandum issued by the Ministry of Labour and employment, Govt. of India. The other engineering trades listed in the office memorandum issued by the Minister of Labour and Employment are totally neglected by the second party. On account of this the trade certificate holders have suffered the most in NMPT. The second party is still recruiting Trade Certificate holders in the pay-scale of Rs. 1075 which is a Grade Lower than Skilled Grade-III. There is no promotional scope for those are appointed in the pay scale of Rs. 1075. This is a clear discrimination meted out to the Trade Certificate holders; that on account of incorrect and improper policy adopted by the Second Party, the less qualified and employees with lesser period of service have been posted to the Higher post of Foreman/Junior Engineer and Junior Grade-I; that the trade certificate holders are stagnated in the lower posts without any proper promotion and in lesser pay scale. The second party has expanded the sub-divisions for sanction of more number of higher posts without subordinate posts. The second party is giving promotions without any proper policy and mostly under influence; that inspite of repeated demands, the second party has failed to concede to the lawful and reasonable demands of the first party. That even during conciliation proceedings, the second party did not evince any interest. As such the conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner ended in failure; that the trade certificate holders are entitled to be promoted upto the post of Assistant Engineer.

3. Therefore, the first party prayed this tribunal to hold that Trade and Technical Certificate holders of NMPT are discriminated against the service matters and promotional avenues by the management and pass an

award with a direction to the management to give proper promotions to Trade & Technical Certificate Holders as per law.

4. The management by its Counter Statement while resisting the claim of the first party union interalia contended as under :—

That the terms of reference made by the Central Government is not specific about dispute involved, it is vague in nature and dealing with discrimination in general in the matter of promotion of Trade Certificate Holders/Diploma in craftsmanship working in Second Party establishment. The claim statement also does not contain any specific issues the relief sought in the claim statement is to pass an award directing the second party to give proper promotions to trade certificate holders as per law; it denied that the second party has neglected the trade certificate holders in the matter of promotions, scale of pay and other service matters. It is also denied that the second party did not implement the skilled scheme properly. The skilled scheme was approved by the Govt. for the second party establishment only during the year 1995 as approved vide order N. LB-12014/1/95-RO dated 7-7-1995. It is incorrect to state that non-technical staff who possess less qualification and length of service have been given the post of foreman, Jr. Engineer, Jr. Engineer Gr.1. In the second party establishment promotions are given as per the provisions of NMPT Employees Recruitment Seniority and promotions regulations 1980, and re-designation of certain posts are effected as per Govt. of India Ministry of Surface Transport letter No. C-13019/20/24-TE-II dated 28-6-1994. Such re-designations were not applicable to the categories of workmen represented by the first party Union; that while denying the contentions made by the first party the re-designations referred to in para 3 of the Claim Statement relates to officials working in the Civil Engineering Department, especially in Draftsman Cadre, such re-designation was done as per the Government letter dated 28-6-94 referred to in para 2 above. The cases of the first party Union are covered under the Skilled Scheme for the port trust, a copy of the skilled scheme is annexed to this statement as Appendix-1. Under this scheme the workmen are entitled for time bound promotions and the scheme is being implemented properly. Therefore, the claim of the first party that skilled artisan/trade certificate holders are entitled for higher pay scales etc. is not justified; that the case referred to under para 4 of the claim statement relates to an anomaly occurred at the time re-classification of pay scales. Consequent to the formation of Port Trust Board in the Second Party Establishment on 1-4-1980 and the

relief granted by the Court was a pay scale equivalent to or comparable to the pay scale which the said employees were drawing in the Central Scales of pay which was prevalent as on 31-3-1980. Therefore, the said case has no relevance to the present claim of the first party Union (workman). However, similar pay scales were not given to the employees who were promoted as Chageman or Asst. Foreman after 1-4-1980 because they did not draw their pay in the Central Scale in the particular post. Under the skilled scheme, an employee who was put in 30 years of service after the introduction of the scheme will definitely get 3 to 4 promotions and the highest being highly skilled Gr. I in the pay scale of Rs. 2420-4430. The cases referred to in para 4 may be pertaining to the employees who had put in 20 or 25 years of service but prior to the introduction of skilled scheme. But even in their cases also they have secured 2 or 3 promotions after joining the service; that the order dated 28-6-1994 of the MOST referred to in para 5 of the Claim Statement relates to re-designation of certain engineering personnel who are already in pay scale of (1) Rs. 1385-2545 (2) Rs. 1405-2715 (3) Rs. 1435-2755 (4) Rs. 1470-2000. There was no skilled artisan in any one of the above pay scales in the second party establishment as on 28-6-94 and therefore, the question of application of the said Government order to the first party workmen does not arise. Merely because a person was designated as Skilled Artisan, he is not entitled for the designation of Jr. engineer, JE. Gr. II or III. For eligibility to have the designation of Jr. Engineer, Gr. I, II, III etc. is the pay scales and not the designation. Because of the above said Govt. order and redesignation of post no employee was given higher scale of pay. The intentions behind the said order was to have a uniform designation for a post having a particular scale of pay in all the Major Ports and not to upgrade or reclassify pay scales of any category. The other contentions made in this para are not true and therefore denied; that the ITI certificate holders cannot be equated to the Diploma holders. The Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi in its letter No. DGET 5/1/97-TC dated 31st March, 1997 have clarified that the Diploma in Craftsman training is not equivalent to the Engineering Diploma awarded by the respected State Governments (copy enclosed as Appendix-II). The Secretary Board of Technical Examinations, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore in his letter No. BTE-24 ERS (2) 94/9452 dated 2-2-1995 had also clarified that the National Trade Certificate awarded by NCVT is not equivalent to Diploma in Engineering discipline awarded by the State Board of Technical Examinations. Therefore, the claim of the first party for equivalency in pay scales between an engineering diploma holder and ITI certificate holder is not

tenable. Such a comparison is not accepted in any of the establishments under the Govt. of India including the Major ports. The Draftsman category of Engineering Departments are having separate channel of promotions in the second party establishment. Their promotions are governed by the provisions of NMPTE (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotions) Regulations, 1980. Whereas, the ITI Certificate Holders in other trades are covered under the skilled scheme at present and are having time bound promotion. In the case of Draftsman their promotions are subject to availability of vacancies. It is incorrect to say that the Trade Certificate holders of the second party establishment have suffered the most. In the absence of any specific case suffering, the second party deny this contention. At the same time no employee of second party establishment who has put in more than 15 years continuous regular service in a post has been denied promotion. The promotional avenues are provided under the skilled scheme in respect of employees covered by it. In the case of others, promotional avenues are provided in the NMPTE (RSP) Regulations, 1980. It is not known the person about whom a reference has been made in this para and in the absence of such details the contentions of the first party are baseless and denied; that the statement made in para 8 of the claim is very vague in nature and, therefore, denied. All the appointments/promotions in the second party establishment are made in accordance with the provisions of NMPT (RSP) Regulations, 1980 and the skilled Scheme. That the first party has not made out a case of stagnation of employees in a particular pay scale for want of further promotion. Merely a vague statement is made in this regard. The other contentions made by the first party in this para are incorrect and therefore, denied. That it is totally incorrect to state that the second party has failed to concede the lawful and reasonable demands of the first party. In fact the second party have promoted a number of workmen to higher posts during the last 3 years. As already mentioned above, promotions were given to all the employees who have put in more than 15 years continuous regular service in a particular grade or post. That the Asst. Engineer's post in the second party establishment is a Class II post in the pay scale of Rs. 4000-7150 (Pre-revised). The post is filled as per the provisions of NMPTE (RSP) Regulations, 1980. It is a promotional post for engineering diploma holders with two years of regular service as Jr. Engineer/Tech. Asst. For direct recruitment also, the minimum qualification is Engineering Degree with two years of experience in the relevant field. An extract of the relevant page of Recruitment Regulations is annexed hereto as Appendix IV. Therefore the contentions of the first party that Trade Certificate holders are entitled for

promotion to the post of Asst. Engineer is incorrect and hence denied; that there is absolutely no discrimination against Trade and Technical certificate holders in the matter of promotions/service as stated in the Claim Statement. The Claim Statement is not based on facts and figures. It is of general nature and in the form of a charter of demands for creation of more promotional avenues. The first party have not established the existence of an Industrial dispute between its members and the second party and also the specific nature of the dispute.

5. The management examined one witness as M1 and got marked the documents at Ex. M1 to M7. No evidence is led by the first party union. His statement in examination chief is as under :—

“In various categories, trade and Technical certificate holders are working with us since a long time, long back certificate was called as Diploma in Craftsmanship. As per the approved recruitment rules, the above employees are eligible for promotion in different grades and various categories. In 1995, a skilled scheme was introduced for the skilled workers. The Trade and Technical Certificate holders and others with experience were also called as skilled workers. In the year 1995, skilled workers scheme was approved by Govt. of India. Until then there were approved recruitment rules for various categories of post. Skilled workers were not entitled for the designation of Junior Engineers. Skilled workers were not discriminated for promotion and service conditions, but they were rules subject to availability of vacancies. At this stage, counsel for the management wants to file some letters issued by Ministry of Surface Transport and some gazette notifications and circulars and minutes. The counsel could also have filed earlier this documents. With list in the tribunal, so that, first party could know that documents were relied by the management. The counsel for the first party objects for their marking. His contention that these documents are not filed in the tribunal earlier with list is justified. Management is directed to file documents with list till then the evidence is deferred.”

6. There was no cross examination on the above statement of MW1 on the part of the first party Union and the first party Union also did not adduce any evidence either by examining any office bearer of the first party Union much lessor the President or the General Secretary or by producing any employee of the management who had any grievance against the management with regard to the service matters and promotions denied to him and others.

7. When, the matter was taken up for argument, learned counsel for the management while referring to the above said statement of MW1 and the documents marked in his deposition submitted that the first party union has failed to establish the case before this tribunal that its

members have been discriminated in the service matters and in promotional avenues. On the other hand it is the management who produced the oral and documentary evidence to substantiate the contentions taken in the Counter Statement that there was no injustice or indiscriminatory made against the members of the first party union either in service matters or in the matter of promotions. He contended that the ‘skilled scheme’ was approved by the Govt. for the management only during the year 1995 as per the order dated 7-7-1995. The case of the first party union are covered under the above said ‘skilled scheme’ of the management. Therefore, the workmen are entitled for time bound promotions under the abovesaid scheme, and the scheme is being implemented properly. He also contended that the claim of the first party union that skilled Artisan and Trade Certificate Holders are entitled to higher pay is again not justified.

8. After having gone through the records, namely the testimony of MW1 and the documents referred to supra and in view of the fact that first party union remained indifferent to the proceedings on hand in not adducing evidence on their part and in not cross examining MW1, I find substance in the arguments advanced by the management.

9. From the reading of the aforesaid points of reference, first of all as contended for the management, the reference itself is very much vague there being no specific issue raised by the union as to how and in what manner and against which members of the union, there was discrimination in the matters of service and promotions. Even otherwise as per the abovesaid point of reference it was the duty of the first party union to have come forward and to substantiate the various contentions taken by it in its Claim Statement. Not only the first party union failed to produce any oral or documentary evidence in support of the contentions taken in the Claim Statement but also it failed even to cross examine the management witness in whose oral testimony, the contentions taken by the management in the Counter Statement got substantiated. Therefore, Statement of MW1 having gone unquestioned and unchallenged and there being no evidence at all by the first party union in support of its claim, this tribunal is left with no alternative but to hold that the first party union fails to establish that its members suffered any discrimination in the matter of service and promotional avenues. Hence the following award.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 21st October 2005).

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4454 .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसों के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 144/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/158/2001-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4454.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 144/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-05.

[No. L-40012/158/2001-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Shrikant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 144/2001

Ref. No. L-40012/158/2001/IR(DU) Dt. 28-8-2001

BETWEEN

Sri Bir Singh S/o Sh. Param Singh C/o Bhartiya Mazdoor
Sangh, 32, Chakrata Road, Dehradun-248001

AND

The Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices Mansoori Division
Dehradun-248001 (Uttaranchal)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide his order No. L-40012/158/2001/IR(DU) Dt. 28-8-2001 referred the following dispute to presiding officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Office in terminating the services of Sh. Bir Singh EDDA w. e. f. 11-10-2000 is just and legal? if not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The workman's case in brief is that he was employed in Gangroo post office under Asstt. Supdt. Post Offices, Mansoori, Dehradun in the temporary arrangement as EDDA and he continued to work till 11-10-2000 continuously and worked for over 240 days in every year. It is also alleged that he has not been given any notice, notice pay or compensation as provided in the I. D. Act, 1947. Worker has therefore requested for reinstatement with full back wages. The opposite party has filed written statement alleging that present dispute has barred as the opposite party is not covered under the definition of the industry. It is also alleged that here is arrangement in the Indian post offices that whenever regular EDDA goes on leave or is put off duty and the post of EDDA is vacant, it is the responsibility of regular EDDA to engage some one in his place as substitute and when such regular employee returns back on the post the services of EDDA automatically stands terminated and this arrangement is also applicable in the case of present worker. Sri Rajendra Singh was removed from the post of EDDA and therefore Sri Gajendra Singh EDDA was appointed temporarily in the said post office. Sri Gajendra Singh who was a regular EDDA engaged Sri Bir Singh to substitute him. As soon as Sri Gajendra Singh resumed his duties the services of the substitute Sri Bir Singh automatically came to an end. The opposite party has denied that they have terminated the services of Sri Bir Singh. It is submitted by the opposite party that there is no violation of the provision of I.D. Act, 1947.

Worker has filed the letter of Asstt. Supdt. Post Offices, Mansoori letter No. B/EDDA/GANGROO/98 dated 1-9-98 and the photo copy of case law 1(1998) SLT 9 Supreme Court of India General Manager, Telecom Vs. S. Srinivasa Rao & others and affidavit.

Opposite party has filed photo copies of the following documents:

1. Order of the Govt. of India Deptt. of Communication post office No. 17-94/91-ED and training of 1996.
2. Charge certificate of the Gajendra Singh and Sri Bir Singh dt. 11-10-2000.
3. Charge certificate of Gajendra Singh and Sri Rajendra Singh dt. 11-10-2000.
4. Order of Supdt. Post Offices memo No. B-EDDA/64 dt. 28-9-2000.
5. Letter of Asstt. Supdt. Post Offices B/EDA/G7 dated 5-9-98.
6. Sr. Supdt. Post Offices, Dehradun division No.SP/ORR-01 98 dated 3-7-98.

The opposite party has also filed affidavit of Sri M.K. Verma, Asstt. Supdt. Post Offices, Mussoori (Dehradun) together with photo copy of charge certificate dt. 28-3-2000, 30-3-2000, 5-4-2000 and 11-10-2000.

The opposite party has cross-examined Bir Singh. Representative of worker declined to cross examine the Asstt. Supdt. Post Offices Sri M. K. Verma.

Parties did not turned up on the date of argument i.e. 20-10-05 therefore they could not heard.

This has been admitted by the worker Bir Singh in his cross-examination that he was appointed as substitute of Sri Gajendra Singh on 1-8-98 and he handed over charge on 28-3-2000. It is also admitted that on 1-4-2000 he was again engaged as substitute in place of Sri Gajendra Singh and the charge was handed over back to Sri Gajendra Singh on 5-7-2000 and again on the same day he again took over charge as substitute as it is also admitted fact that Bir Singh continued to work up to 11-10-2000 as substitute as stated in the affidavit of Sri M.K. Verma. In the circumstances it is proved that Sri Bir Singh worked as substitute from 1-8-98 to 28-3-2000, 1-4-2000 to 4-4-2000 and 5-4-2000 to 11-10-2000.

Section 2(oo) reads as under :

“retrenchment” means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action but does not include—

(a) Voluntary retirement of the workman; or

(b) retirement of the workman of reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or

(bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein, or

(c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill health.

1998 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 447 Union of India and others Vs Kameshwar Prasad Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that the system and object of engaging EDDAs which is reproduced below :

The Extra Departmental agents system in the Deptt of Post and Telegraphs is in vogue since 1854. The object underlying it is to cater to postal needs of the rural communities dispersed in remote areas. The system avails of the services of school master, shopkeepers, landlords and such other persons in a village who have the faculty of reasonable standard of literacy and adequate means of livelihood and who, therefore, in their leisure can assist the Department by way of gainful avocation and social service in ministering to the rural communities in their postal needs, through maintenance of simple accounts and adherence to minimum procedural formalities, as prescribed by the Department for the purpose.

The opposite party has filed the photo copy of certified copy of judgement passed by the Hon'ble High Court, Karnataka at Bangalore dt. 18-8-2001 between D.M.

Nagesh and others Vs. Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices Bangalore South Division and others in which the Hon'ble High Court has held that when an extra department agent was appointed by the Department proceed of leave, such agent is permitted to make temporary arrangements by appointing anyone of his choice as a substitute until he returns from leave. The substitute appointment is sporadic, depending on the period during which the regularly appointed employee on leave for whatsoever reason. In fact having regard to the peculiar natures of the Extra Departmental Agents appointment when they apply for leave they have to give the name and particulars of the substitutes who will discharge their duties during the leave period. Such substitute appointments are not made by the department but by the Extra Departmental Agents themselves (subject to approval of the department). On the other hand provisional appointments are made by the department on the retirement of regular incumbents, pending regular Recruitment. Such provisional appointees. appointed purely staff gap are continued until regular recruitment is made. Sometimes such provisional appointments becomes necessary where the permanent incumbent to the post is put off duty. Pending disciplinary proceedings. The appointment on provisional basis is governed the following instructions contained in DGP & T's letter dt. 18-5-79 read with circular dated 30-12-99.

In the present case the regular appointee Sri Gajendra Singh substituted his services by Sri Bir Singh who worked as detailed above.

The engagement of substitute Sri Bir Singh was not that of temporary regular nature and it was known to him that his appointment was till the regular employee takes over charge from him and resumed the duties. In the circumstances its engagement is not retrenchment under section 2(b) & (bb). Even if the worker has completed 240 days of service he is not entitled to any notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation as provided in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The worker's termination therefore is just and legal and does not suffer from any illegality and in the circumstances worker is not entitled to any relief.

Lucknow
20-10-2005

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4455.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवेलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या कम्प्लेन्ट नं.-2/2002, कनेक्टेड विद आई डी नं.-10/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/55/98-आई आर (डीयू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4455.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. Complaint No-2/2002 Connected with ID-10/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No.II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Project and Development India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-05

[No. L-42012/55/98-IR C(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM
LABOUR COURT—II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI Complaint No. 2/2002
Connected with I. D. No. 10/1999

In the matter of :—

Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma,
336, DDA Flats, Badarpur,
New Delhi—110044.

VERSUS

The Managing Director,
Projects & Development India Limited,
A-14, Sector-A, Noida-201301,
Uttar Pradesh.

**COMPLAINT NO. 1/2002 UNDER SECTION 33 A OF
I.D. ACT, 1947 CONNECTED DIFFERENCE 106/1991**

The complainant has filed complain under Section 33 A of I.D. Act, 1947 as their services were terminated while pendency of dispute before the Labour Commissioner (C). I. D.No. 10/1999 is related to the same matter and it has been found that the workmen do not deserve to be regularized and the case of the management is just and fair. They have not been given any relief in the main reference. They should have filed this complaint before the Labour Commissioner who embarked upon conciliation proceedings but they have filed before this Tribunal/Court. In this aspect of the matter also the complaint is not maintainable.

No order can be passed in complaint under Section 33-A of the I.D. Act, 1947 when regularization is denied in the main reference i.e. 10/1999.

ORDER

The complaint under Section 33 -A of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is dismissed.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. अ. 4456.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/55/98-आई आर (डीयू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O.4456.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 10/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No.II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Project and Development India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-05

[No. L-42012/55/98-IR C(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM
LABOUR COURT—II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI I.D. No. 10/1999

In the matter of :—

Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma,
336, DDA Flats, Badarpur,
New Delhi—110044.

VERSUS

The Managing Director,
Projects & Development India Limited,
A-14, Sector-A, Noida-201301,
Uttar Pradesh.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/55/98/IR (DU) Central Government Dt. 30/11-10-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"1. Whether the action of the management of Project and Development India Limited in terminating the

services of Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma, Rakesh Kumar Sengar and Rajesh Kumar Singh w.e.f. 6-6-1991, 19-6-1991 and 4-6-1991 respectively is legal and justified?

2. Whether the action of the management is not regularizing the services of S/Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma, Rakesh Kumar Sengar and Rajesh Kumar Singh w.e.f. 16-4-1990, 3-7-1990 and 18-7-1990 respectively working as Draftsmen is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled to."

The workmen applicants have filed claim statement. In the claim statement they have stated that they were appointed along with others as Draftsmen (Mechanical) in Project and Development India Limited. (A Government of India Undertaking) Siddharth, 90, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019 on a consolidated pay of Rs. 3000, Rs. 2500 & Rs. 2500 per month respectively on "contract basis" for a period of one year in contravention of clause 3 of standing orders certified under Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad letter No. 16(2)/85-B, 4 dated 16-10-1986. A copy of above letter and clause 3 are enclosed for this truth. Annexure 1 & 2.

That the appointment on "contract basis" was accepted only because there was unemployment prevailing in the country. That according to para 2 of appointment letter, we (Trio) were allowed benefit of appointment as permanent employee. Para 1 (b) was a illegal clause introduced against our appointment order which *inter-alia* stated that management reserve the right to terminate our appointment at any time by one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof, if in the opinion of the management our employment in the company is not found satisfactory, for reasons of health ground, guilty of misconduct or misbehaviour or absenting without intimation and sanctioning. It was also directed to give one month's notice in case workmen desire to leave before the expiry of the contract period. That item 4 to 15 of the contract was to keep us in the grip at the advantage of the company. That we accepted the terms and conditions due to the financial difficulty and prevailing un-employment. That before accepting the service, we had to appear before Medical Board and other formalities including interview for appointment as regular employees. Photo copies of appointment letters dated 16-4-1990, 3-7-1990 & 18-7-1990 of trio are enclosed for this truth. Annexure 3, 4 & 5 our appointment letters are to be treated as part of petition.

That Asstt. Personnel Officer of the management vide their order dated 26-4-1991 extended services of Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma for three months up to 30-7-1991 on the same terms and consolidated salary of Rs. 3000 per month (Photostat copy of the order dated 26-4-1991 is annexed as Annexure-6 and forms part of the petition.

That the Asstt. Personnel Officer of the management

vide his order dated 19-6-1991, 4-6-1991 & 6-6-1991 served termination notices without even observing the principle of last come first go. (Photo copies of the orders are annexed as Annexure-7, 8 & 9 and forms part of the petition.

That on a perusal to the appointment letter, it indicates that certain terms were made, under which only, the services can be terminated. The same has been mentioned in para 2 of termination notice of the company. We submit that we have done nothing during the course of employment in the company which may tantamount to violation of terms of employment. The terms of employment indicates the grounds but the same can not be dealt without examining the facts as to whether we have contravend all or any of the conditions given in the appointment orders, rather the management have verified having no complaint about the work and conduct of the petitioners.

That the management had ample vacancies to continue our services as will be evident from the fact that services of many Draftsmen including juniors were extended and continuing and fresh appointed while serving termination notices to the petitioners. One of the copy of appointment letter dated May 1, 1991 has been procured and enclosed as Annexure-10 and forms part of this petition.

That the management has been a new paper advertisement dated 7-12-1991 for the post of Junior Draftsmen and Senior Draftsmen. A Photostat copy of this advertisement is enclosed for this truth. Annexure-11 forms part of this.

That Civil Misc. (Caveat Application) dated 28-2-1992 submitted by the management in the High Court of Allahabad, UP out of 20 workmen listed therein 10 have been regularized and given full benefits including junior than the petitioners a copy of this caveat application is enclosed as Annexure-12, forms part of this petition.

That after the caveat application dated 28-2-1992 listing 20 Draftsmen in including the petitioners along with their juniors mentioning the dates of appointment and subsequently extended and likely to expire on 31-5-1992, the management dealt petitioners differently and issued another letter dated 4-3-1992. Photostat copy enclosed as Annexure-13 and form part of this petition.

That a general notice was given to the employees of Project and Development India Limited signed by the Chairman and Managing Director dated 15-7-1991 para 5 of this General Notice shows requirement of more than 40 Draftsmen by the management. Notice also says work was suffering due to shortage of Draftsmen. A copy of this notice enclosed as Annexure-14, for this truth and forms part of the petition.

That the work load was so heavy that the petitioners along with other staff have been doing constantly overtime on working days and holidays even then the management was under pressure to given work to outside agencies on

contract basis. A copy of press notice dated 16-08-1993 and an application for Registration of contractors dated 04-10-1991 are enclosed for this truth Annexure-15 & 16 and forms part of the petition.

That Project and Development India Limited (Employer) was in commanding position, gave appointment for regular nature of work on "contract basis" on consolidated salary in violation to the standing order of the company to other persons also viz, Peons, Steno, Accounts Clerk, Computer Operator etc. and merely adopted unfair tactics and terminated us inspite of there being work to deny the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. The petitioners are continuing on the same consolidated salary since appointments without any revision. Whereas in some other cases, the consolidated salary is being revised from time to time.

That against the illegal orders of the management (Annexure 7, 8 and 9) we had to take legal action available.

- (a) Representation by all (34) Draftsmen appointed on contract basis against the illegal termination order dated 24-06-1991 to the management which is self explanatory is annexed as Annexure-17 and forms part of the petition. The management was not courteous even to acknowledge and reply.
- (b) That the representation was filed to Dy. Labour Commissioner, Ghaziabad, Government of UP in the matter of an Industrial Dispute on 26-06-1991. Copy of which is enclosed as Annexure-18 and forms part of the petition.
- (c) That the management filed a reply to our representation dated 26-06-1991 copy of which is enclosed as Annexure-19 before the Dy. Labour Commissioner, Govt. of UP, Ghaziabad, forms part of the petition.
- (d) That the management refused any relief to us in respect of our employment in the Company.

That in the meantime considering the action being taken by the management even during the pendency of Industrial Disputes, there was no alternative than to knock to the door of High Court of judicature of Allahabad in writ petition under Article 226/227 of the Constitution of India (No. 18904 of 1991).

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the management is a Government of India Undertaking which comes under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. It is responsible for doing the detailed engineering, procurement, erection and commissioning of large fertilizer projects comprising mainly of ammonia and urea plants. The basis design and technology of these plants, is supplied by various companies which have expertise in the respective fields. The role of the management is limited to executing these projects according to the prescribed technological and

design specifications. However, in view of the nature of these projects, some work still needs to be done by the management in relation to the design of some parts of such plants. In addition to this the management also undertakes the execution of engineering, procurement, erection and commissioning of some small chemical plants where also the engineering and design work performed by the management is of limited nature only.

That for this purpose, the management has on it's roll a large number of engineers and drafting staff such as Tracers, Draftsmen, Designer, Foremen, General Foremen and Senior General Foremen. These persons are employed on a regular basis. The number of regular posts sanctioned for such appointments are assessed on the basis of the normal requirement of the management. However, from time to time due to the exigencies of work the quantum of drafting work goes up for short durations at peak periods. In such cases, the Draftsmen on the regular rolls of the management can often not cope up with the increased workload. Such requirements are therefore met by taking draftsmen on temporary basis for short durations and in such cases, the salaries that are offered are usually substantially higher than those payable to the regular employees for similar jobs. The candidates also do not have to go through the rigors of the selection process that is prescribed for recruitment to regular posts. The offers of appointment made to such persons clearly stipulates that their appointments would be for fixed periods only and such periods are clearly stipulated in their offers of appointment. It is also clearly stated therein that their services would stand terminated on the expiry of such period unless they are advised to the contrary in writing in advance. It is also clearly stated that they would have no claim for regularization or for transfer to other offices of the management. The applicants herein were given precisely such offers of appointments.

That the applicants herein freely accepted the offers of appointment as made and accordingly, came into the services of the management on the terms indicated therein.

That upon the expiry of the periods of contract as stated in their offers of appointment (or upon the expiry of the extended periods of such contracts), these applicants were informed vide letters dated 06-06-1991, 04-06-1991 and 19-06-1991 that their services would come to an end upon the expiry of their respective contracts w.e.f. the respective dates as indicated therein. No separate termination of service was effected by such letters.

That upon receiving such letters, the applicants herein, along with some other Draftsmen who had been similarly appointed on contract, raised an industrial dispute by filing a statement of claim before the conciliation officer at Noida, in the State of Uttar Pradesh. At those proceedings the management filed its written statement indicating the position as indicated above and after a

rejoinder was filed by the applicants and their colleagues, that matter was closed and nothing has been heard on the matter ever since i.e. 31-12-1991.

That meanwhile, and even while the proceedings before the said Conciliation Officer were still pending the present applicants filed a petition under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India before the Allahabad High Court praying *inter alia* that directions be issued to the management to continue to employ them in service despite the fact that their service contracts were coming to an end by efflux of time. The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court gave an interim direction that the orders vide which the applicants had been informed of the expiry of their contracts would not be given effect to. Accordingly, the management kept those orders in abeyance and continued these persons in service. Ultimately, vide orders dated 02-07-1997, the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has been pleased to dismiss the said petition. An appeal filed against the said order was also dismissed by a Division Bench of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court on 30-07-1997. In these circumstances the applicants have now invoked the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal praying for the same relief.

That meanwhile, the respondent company became sick and in the year 1992, was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Vide its order dated 1st July, 1997 the BIFR finally approved a rehabilitation package for the respondent company which included *inter alia* a reduction of surplus manpower. The respondent company has been under the strict monitoring of the BIFR and the operating agency M/s. ICICI since then. The target of reduction in the surplus manpower as fixed by the BIFR has still not been achieved by the respondent and the respondent is in loss for the current financial year as well. Under these circumstances, the continuation of the applicants herein and/or their regularization would result in an increase in the strength of the company and will cause a setback to the company's efforts of rehabilitation/revival.

That it is therefore, evident from the foregoing that the applicants wish to selectively choose clauses from their offers of appointment which would apply to them and to reject those which they do not like. This is despite the fact that the offers of appointment were composite offers not capable of being severed and the applicants had accepted such offers knowing fully well the conditions that would apply to them in that case. They have thus not only taken the benefit of the periods of service as prescribed under the said offers, but they have also had the benefit of more than 7 (seven) more years of employment under the management because of the interim orders of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court as stated above. In these circumstances, it is submitted that the present claim is entirely misconceived and may be dismissed at the very threshold.

Without prejudice to what is stated above, it is stated that all the allegations and insinuations as contained in the statement of claim/written statement are denied except in so far as they are expressly admitted in this written statement. Parawise reply to the statement of claim/written statement of the workmen is as under.

The applicants are put to strict proof of their contention that they accepted the appointments as offered only because of unemployment prevailing in the country. In any case, it is submitted that the circumstances prevailing in the country would have no bearing on the question of the status of the applicants when they knowingly and willingly accepted appointments on contract basis. They also had not to put the management to notice that they were accepting such appointments under such circumstances only. It is submitted that after having availed the benefit of service for the period as offered vide the said letters, they cannot be allowed to resile from the other clauses of the same agreement and to contend that such other clauses would not apply to them.

It is denied that according to para 2 of the offers of appointment, the applicants were allowed the benefit of appointment as regular employees. It is submitted that clause 2 of their offers of appointment does not make any such representation or confer any such right on the applicants. It is also denied that clause 1(b) of the offers or appointment of the applicants were illegal in any way. It is submitted that the power conferred vide clause 1(b) could be exercised in the circumstances mentioned therein and upon the expiry of their contracts by efflux of time, the applicants stood automatically terminated and the power conferred vide clauses 1(b) was not required to be exercised.

It is denied that there was anything illegal in what was prescribed vide clauses 4 to 15 of their appointment letters. It is also denied that the applicants accepted such terms and conditions due to their own financial difficulties and/or prevailing unemployment. In any case these matters would have no bearing on the merits of the claim made by the applicants. It is for each party to handle its own difficulties and cannot pass such difficulties on to third parties which are in no way responsible for them and that too without informing such third party of such intentions before hand and even as the first party derives a benefit from such third party. As stated in brief facts above, the Company being industrially sick stood referred to the BIFR in 1992 and its revival package which *inter alia* includes reduction of surplus manpower, has been approved by the BIFR in July, 1997 and the company is still under the strict monitoring of the BIFR and its operating agency M/s. ICICI. The company has still not achieved the target of reduction in its surplus manpower, which it is trying to achieve through the operation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes (VRS). Continuation of these applicants in service or their regularization will result in increase of staff strength and

will cause a setback to the company's efforts to reduce surplus manpower to which the company is committed before the BFIR and M/s. ICICI. It is submitted that in view of these facts, the applicants be not ordered to be continued in service. It is further submitted that in case the circumstances of the applicant and/or those prevailing in the country are to be taken into consideration while deciding the merits of the present dispute, then the difficulties being faced by the company as stated may also be kept in view.

It is denied that the applicants went through the same formalities as would persons who are being considered for employment as regular employees. It is stated for the record that the procedure for appointment to the services of the management on its regular rolls is substantially different from what was followed in the case of the applicants herein. As a matter of fact, in the year 1992, the management had advertised permanent vacancies for the posts of Junior Draftsmen (Mech), Senior Tracers (Mech), Senior Tracers (civil) and Senior Tracers (Instrument). The applicants herein were also free to apply for appointment to such posts and as a matter of fact, applicant nos. 1 & 3 applied for being considered for such appointments. Both of them appeared for written tests and subsequent interviews as prescribed but failed to qualify. The effort on their part vide the present dispute is to seek a back door entry into the regular services of the management despite the fact that they are not meritorious enough for appointment to it. It is submitted that regularizing them in the services of the management would in effect amount to depriving several other persons the right to equal opportunity for being considered for employment in the services of the management as guaranteed by Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India in as much as when the temporary contractual appointments were offered, several other persons who might have considered applying for such posts may not have applied for being so considered which they might otherwise have done had they known that it might entitle them or lead to their being granted permanent/regular status.

It is submitted that orders dated 19-06-1991, 04-06-1991 and 06-06-1991 were not termination notices but merely brought the fact of the completion of the tenures of their appointments by efflux of time to the notice of the applicants. As far as the allegation that the principle of last come first go was not observed is considered, it is submitted that the said principle is attracted only in cases where the management resorts to retrenchment of workmen. Where a contract of employment of an employee comes to an end by efflux of time, there is no retrenchment and the principle of last come first go is not attracted.

The other Draftsman who had been similarly kept for fixed period contracts even before the services of the applicants came to an end, had yet to serve out the

contractual periods of their appointments with the management. The person who was appointed on May 1, 1991 was obviously appointed much before the impugned orders were passed in the cases of the applicants herein and was also subject to the same contractual terms. In view of the fact that the management had already engaged the services of other Draftsmen on contract basis and their temporary requirement had already been met, the services of the applicants herein were not required any further.

It is clarified that several of the persons who had been given temporary appointments on the contract basis had applied for recruitment to the regular services of the management as and when vacancies for such posts had been advertised by the management. Some of such persons having qualified for such appointments were given regular appointments to such posts. Their appointments were fresh appointments and did not relate back to their initial orders of appointment as temporary employees on contract basis. It is therefore incorrect to say that their services were regularized. It is further submitted that the mere fact that they were junior to the applicants herein on the basis of their dates of appointments as temporary employees on contract basis would have no relevance to the matter since they applied for and were selected for such posts on the basis of open competitive examinations.

It is submitted that Annexure-14 itself makes clear the fact that the management had temporary requirement of Draftsmen and Engineers in the year 1991 which could have been met by transfer of Draftsmen and Engineers from the Sindri Establishment wherein several such persons were without work. For this reason, the Chairman cum Managing Director issued an appeal to the workers at Sindri to cooperate with the management and to accept transfers. It is submitted that the said appeal is to be read in its entirety and merely the fact that there was a requirement of Draftsmen and Engineers at the Noida establishment at relevant time would not entitle the applicants herein to any relief whatsoever. It is further stated for the record that at the present time there is very little work with the management and therefore the services of the applicants herein are not required by the management. For this reason as well, the claim of the applicants deserves to be dismissed.

It is stated that since the employees of the management at the Sindra unit did not cooperate and did not accept transfers to Noida, the management was compelled to seek other ways of completing the work already taken on. In any case, the pleadings in relation to the requirement for employees in the management's services during such period is in any case irrelevant in view of the fact that the applicants herein have continued to be in the services of the management during such period by virtue of certain interim orders as stated above. The present dispute having been referred only now, this Hon'ble Tribunal would now only consider the circumstances

presently prevailing and to adjudicate the claim on that bases. In view of the above, no relief may be granted to the present applicants.

It is submitted that the appointments given to the applicants herein were not for work of a regular nature but for work of temporary nature and were therefore on contract basis. Such appointments were not made in violation of the Certified Standing Orders applicable to the management. The allegation made with respect of appointment of other persons in the services of the management are wrong and are vehemently denied. It is admitted that the applicants are continuing on consolidated salaries since their dates of appointment because they have continued in the services of the management on the basis of interim orders as aforesaid. Such orders did not require the management to pay them anything over and above what they were already getting and therefore, there was no case for revising their salaries.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In their rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement and have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The respondents have also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers in the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that Shri G. K. Sharma was appointed on 16-04-1990 at consolidated pay of Rs.3,000/- per month. Shri Rajesh Kumar Sengar was appointed on 11-07-1990 on a consolidated pay of Rs. 2500/- and Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh was appointed on 18-07-1990. Their appointment was specific for one year. Appointment of Shri G. K. Sharma was extended for three months only. Annexure — 7 is a letter written from the side of the respondent dated 19-06-1991 that he will be completing his tenure of his appointment on 31-07-1991 and his services will stand terminated on completion of one year tenure on 31-07-1991. Similarly a letter dated 4th June, 1991 was sent to Shri Radesh Kumar Sengar and it has been mentioned in the letter that he was appointed on 11-07-1990 for one year and after completing one year tenure his services will stand terminated on 10-07-1991. A letter to Rajesh Kumar Singh dated 06-06-1991 was issued from the side of the respondent that he has been appointed w.e.f. 18-07-1990 and his one year tenure will be completing on 17-07-1991 and his services will stand terminated on 18-07-1990.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that they were given contractual appointment for one year and they accepted the same as there was unemployment and they were compelled to agree to the terms of the appointment letter. It was submitted from the side of the management that in the appointment letter itself

Annexure - 5 it has been specifically mentioned that appointment is on contract basis for a period of one year so all the three workmen were appointed for a period of one year and prior to their tenure they have been intimated that when their one year tenure is complete, their services shall stand terminated. As such there is no order of termination of services but the workmen were intimated before hand that at the end of one year tenure their services will stand terminated. So the appointment was specifically for one year and the workmen were informed prior to the end of their tenure that on completion of their tenure their services will stand terminated. In the appointment letter itself it has been mentioned that their appointment is purely temporary and their services will stand terminated at the end of their tenure. Even in between the one year tenure if they are found unfit their services may be terminated after giving one month's notice.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that interview was taken and they were appointed on regular basis. When there is appointment letter, it implies that there is contract of employment and that contract of employment is for specific period of one year. The workmen have been informed 1-2 months prior to their completion of tenure that their services will stand terminated. The substantial question to be adjudicated upon is whether the terms of contract are unconscionable and the same has been obtained under undue influence. The contract is opposed public policy. In case the contract is opposed public policy and the workmen have entered into contract as they had no bargaining power the contract certainly becomes invalid but in the instant case one year employment has been given in view of exigencies and thereafter an advertisement was given and regular appointment was made. The workmen cannot go beyond the terms of their appointment letter and they cannot say that they have been appointed on regular basis against the permanent post.

It was submitted from the side of the management that after the termination of the services of these workmen an advertisement was given. Wide publicity was also made and applications were entertained, written test and interview were taken and appointments were given after following the recruitment process. Appointment for one year was given as stop gap arrangement and in view of the exigencies. The respondents are Projects and Development India Limited. It was submitted from the side of the respondents that sometimes they are bound to make need based appointment for specific period when there is increase of work as sometimes they are several Projects and sometimes the number of Projects is reduced dose they have to give specific appointment for a particular period in view of the fresh Projects launched. Such employees cannot be taken to be permanent and regular employers. It is settled law that in case an appointment is need based and it is made as stop gap arrangement or in the circumstances of exigencies of increased work such appointment cannot be treated to

be a regular appointment. In the appointments rules also a temporary employee has been defined as a employee for a temporary period. These workmen were given one year appointment and they were intimated before hand that their services will stand terminated at the end of their tenures.

The workmen approached Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition under sections 226 and 227 of the Constitution and they obtained interim order so their services were contained till the writ petition was dismissed. In the meantime regular appointments following due procedure were made by the management. The services of the workmen were extended in view of the interim order of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. When the writ was dismissed their services were again terminated.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that contract is invalid and it is opposed public policy. The respondents cannot appoint workmen for specific period of one year. The workmen have been appointed for specific period of one year and on a consolidated pay. Some of them have appeared in the written test but they have not been successful. No right has accrued to the workmen as their services were specific for a period of one year in view of the need of the work and exigencies of the work. Such employees on Projects cannot be regularized as scheme and projects are not permanent. Under the circumstances the contract for the appointment for specific period is valid and the workmen cannot be regularized as they have not been given regular appointment on permanent basis.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the post was to be filled up by transfer of the regular employees but the employees did not join their transferred post and sometime is to be taken for appointment in due process of recruitment policy so these workmen were engaged temporarily on a consolidated salary for one year. Such contract of appointment cannot be said to be invalid as it is not opposed to public policy and no right has accrued to the workmen. The respondents advertised the post for selection for suitable candidates, in case these workmen are regularized the suitable candidate will not get employment. Equity and equality is not in favour of these workmen. Appointment has been made through regular process after advertisement, written examination, interview and other tests. These workmen did not avail themselves of that opportunity so they subsequently cannot say that their appointment was on regular basis and they should be regularized and termination is illegal.

It is of course true that preliminary test was taken by the management but that preliminary test was to ascertain their merits. Their appointment is not made on regular basis. The appointment is not even temporary. The contract of employment is for one fixed year so it cannot be extended and they cannot be regularized. The law cited by the workmen applicants is not applicable in present facts and circumstances of the case.

The reference is replied thus:—

1. The action of the management of Project and Development India Limited in terminating the services of Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma, Rakesh Kumar Sengar and Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh w.e.f. 06-06-1991, 19-06-1991 and 04-06-1991 respectively is legal and justified.

2. The action of the management in not regularizing the services of S/Shri Gajendra Kumar Sharma, Rakesh Kumar Sengar and Rajesh Kumar Singh w.e.f. 16-04-1990, 03-07-1990 and 18-07-1990 respectively working as Draftsmen is legal and justified. The workmen are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dated: 21-10-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2005

का. आ. 4457.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू मैंगलोर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बेंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 71/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-10-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-45012/2/98-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2005

S.O. 4457.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 71/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New Mangalore Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-11-2005

[No. L-45012/2/98-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
BANGALORE

Dated 20th October, 2005

PRESENT: SHRI A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C.R.NO.71/98

I PARTY

The Secretary,
NMPT Trade and
Technical
certificate Holders
Association,
8th Avenue, Door 1,
NMPT Colony,
MANGALORE

II PARTY

The Chairman,
New Mangalore Port Trust,
Panambur,
MANGALORE-575010

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order. No. L-450 12/2/98/IR (M) dated 28th July 1998 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether there is any discrimination on the part of the management of New Mangalore Port Trust in not considering the demand of Shri Mani for promotions and monetary benefits? If so, to what benefits he is entitled to?"

2. The case of the first party workman as made out in the Claim Statement is as under:— That Shri M.K. Mani, Chargeman (Auto) in Marine Engineering Division is a member of NMPT Trade and Technical Certificate Holders Association Mangalore-10; that Shri M.K. Mani was appointed as an Assistant Mechanic (Auto) in Mechanical Division NMP, Panambur Mangalore-10 on 8-10-1967; that Shri M.K. Mani has completed the Matriculation in the year 1963. He is a holder of National Trade Certificate in Motor Mechanic. Thereafter MR. M.K. Mani was promoted as a Mechanic (Auto) in the Mechanical Division on 5-8-1972. Subsequently he was again promoted as a Senior, Mechanic (Auto) on 8-10-1986 in mechanical Division of NMPT. Thereafter he was designated as Senior Mechanic (Floating Crafts) in the Mechanical Division under the Asstt. Engineer (Marine). At the time of designating Mr. M.K. Mani as Senior Mechanic (Floating Crafts) under the Asst. Engineer (Maine) he was directed to attend to work in Auto sub division and also in Auto/Crane sub-division; that in the year 1980 the post of Chargeman (Auto) in the Mechanical Division was vacant. That Shri M.K. Mani has worked in the Mechanical division as an Assistant Mechanic (Auto), Mechanic (Auto) and as a Senior Mechanic (Auto) for 10 years and he was eligible for the post of chargeman (Auto) which has fell vacant in the year 1980. That Mr. M.K. Mani had the qualification and experience to be promoted as Chargeman (Auto) in the year 1980 itself. He had made presentation before the concerned authorities of NMPT to promote him as a Chargeman (Auto). But the representations of Mr. M.K. Mani were not considered by

the Second Party/Management. The Second Party/Management has ignored the qualification (experience) and Seniority of Mr. M.K. Mani and promoted three other employees who were juniors to Mr. M.K. Mani to the said post of Chargeman (Auto); that when Shri M.K. Mani has made repeated representations for promotion, the Second Party management has informed him that they have sent a proposal for approval of the post of Assistant Foreman (Floating Craft) in Mechanical Division to the Government and that his request will be considered at appropriate time. But the Second party Management did not pursue the matter and the post of Assistant Foreman (Floating craft) did not come into existence. On the other hand, the Second Party Management has created other posts in different sections and obtained sanctions from the Government; that promotion was denied to Mr. M.K. Mani till year 1995 and he was promoted as a Chargeman (Auto) in the year 1980 itself the same was denied to him till he was promoted to the said post in the year 1995. That the Juniors who promoted as Chargeman (Auto) are placed in the better position in the matter of promotion. That other employees appointed as Assistant Mechanics along with M.K. Mani were even promoted as Junior Engineers (Wharf Crane Sub Division) and getting higher pay scale; that the action of Second Party Management in denying promotion to Mr. M.K. Mani in the year 1980 to the post of Chargeman (Auto) is illegal and the same would amount to discrimination and unfair labour practice. On account of this Mr. M.K. Mani has suffered monetary loss also.

3. Therefore, the first party requested this tribunal to pass an award to the effect that the action of the management in denying him promotion in the year 1980 to the post of Chargeman (Auto) is illegal with a direction to the management to promote him to the above said post w.e.f. the year 1980 and to grant consequential benefits including further promotion to the post of Foreman (Floating Craft) in Marine Department along with the cost of the proceedings.

4. The management by its Counter Statement has challenged the claim of the first party workman as follows:—

That Shri M.K. Mani was appointed as Asstt. Mechanic on 9-10-1967 in the Second party Establishment. He was promoted as Mechanic with effect from 5-8-1972. Again he was promoted as Sr. Mechanic (FC) with effect from 8-10-1976. He got his next promotion as Chargeman (Auto) w.e.f. 15-4-1995 on adhoc basis and is continuing in the same post now; that the post of Chargeman (Auto) is a promotional post for Senior Mechanic (Auto) with 3 years regular service in the case of ITI certificate holders subject to passing the Trade test conducted by the Port. A copy of Recruitment Regulations for the post of Chargeman (Auto) is enclosed herewith as Annexure I. It is denied that the post of Chargeman (Auto) was vacant during 1980. It is also denied that Shri Mani was legally entitled for promotion to the

post of Chargeman (Auto) during the year 1980. The promotions effected by the second party to the post of Chargeman (Auto) were strictly as per the Recruitment Regulations prescribed and subject to observance of the Rules prescribed for filling the post reserved for SC/ST etc. The allegations made in this regard by the first party are baseless and therefore denied; that the management did submit a proposal to the Government seeking its approval for the creation of the post of Assistant Foreman (Floating Crafts) as the powers to create new categories/ additional posts is vested with the Central Govt. and not with the second party. In this case, the Govt. did not approve the proposal submitted by the Second party and rejected it; that the contentions of the first party are totally incorrect. Shri M.K. Mani secured 3 promotions after his joining the service of the Second Party Port Trust i.e. as Mechanic, as Sr. Mechanic and Chargeman (Auto). The first party workman has secured 3 promotions already and still has 7 years service before retirement. Where SC/ST candidates who were junior to the first party were promoted their name find a place above his in the Seniority List; that the cases of wharf Crane Operators quoted are not relevant to this case. A copy of the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Wharf Crane Operator is enclosed herewith as Annexure-II. It is a direct recruitment post for which certain qualifications, experience etc. are prescribed. There was bar to the first party to applying for the post and competed alongwith other candidates; that the promotion of the first party workman to the post of Chargeman (Auto) was considered during 1995 when his turn came as per his seniority for an unreserved post. His case was never overlooked at any stage. The promotion of SC/ST candidates who were junior to Shri Mani was in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Regulations and the Government of India instructions on filling up of posts reserved for SC/ST candidates and there was no vacancy in the unreserved category and hence the question of denial of promotion does not arise. Similarly promotion of SC/ST candidates against reserved posts as per Roster points cannot be considered as a case of either discrimination or unfair labour practice. There was no denial of any legal right or claim of first party workman and therefore, the alleged suffering on this score is denied; that the first party's claim statement did not contain any specific case of discrimination in the matter of giving promotion to the post of Chargeman (Auto) or extending monetary benefits on that account. The statement of the first party in this regard are vague in nature. The Second Party considered the case of the first party workman's promotion as per relevant Recruitment Regulations applicable to the respective post. The allegation regarding discrimination on the part of the management of NMPT in not considering first party

workman for promotion and not extending the monetary benefits of such promotion made by him are totally baseless and therefore denied; that the first party's claim statement is also time barred, as it is not filed within the time prescribed in the order dated 28-7-1998 i.e. 15 days of the receipt of the order of reference. Under Rule 10(B) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957 and hence liable for rejection.

5. During the course of trial, the management examined two witnesses as MW1 and MW2 and got marked documents at Ex. M1 to M7. The statement of MW1 in his examination chief is as under :—

"I am aware of the facts of the case. First party is now holding Chargeman (Auto) on adhoc basis, he is promoted Chargeman (Auto). He was earlier Senior Mechanic. Chargeman (Auto) is a promotional post. In 1980, the first party was not entitled for promotion as there was no post in the unreserved category. First party belongs to unreserved category. Other senior promoted belonged to SC/ST category. First party joined as Asstt. Mechanic. He became mechanic on promotion and then promoted as Senior Mechanic. The post Wharf Crane Operator is a direct recruitment post and first party is not entitled for the said post. There is no discrimination and injustice to first party. Ex. M1 is the document showing qualification for promotion for Chargeman (Auto). Chargeman (Auto) is promotional post on selection. He has to undergo trade test."

6. The Statement of MW2 in his examination Chief is as follows :—

"I am aware of the facts of the case. Ex. M3 is the OM of the Ministry. Ex. M4 is the service register. Ex. M5 is the copy of the Service Register. Ex. M6 is also one more service register. Ex. M7 is the schedule of employees. It is true that the management has filed copies of the documents and the counsel for the first party says originals are not filed and they cannot be marked. It is well settled that for our purpose, procedure is different. Our rules provide procedure. Except for limited purpose. CPC is applicable. Therefore, objections over ruled. Apart from this these are departmental circulars and service registers. In the year 1995 the first party was promoted as Chargeman Auto on adhoc basis under GFR 17 provisions. He was promoted as per rules."

7. There was no cross examination to MW2 and no oral or documentary evidence was adduced by the first party workman in support of the various contentions taken by him in his Claim Statement.

8. Learned Counsel for the management submitted that from the statements of MW1 & MW2 and the documents produced, it is established that the claim of the first party workman seeking promotion to the post of

Chargeman (Auto) w.e.f. the year 1980 is baseless. After having gone through the testimony of MW1 & 2 and the documents on record, I find substance in his argument. The case of the first party to put in nutshell is that in the year 1980 there was a vacancy for the post of Chargeman (Auto) and he being senior mechanic having already put in service of 10 years was very much eligible for the promotion for the post of Chargeman (Auto). He had required qualification and experience to be given promotion to the said post. It is his case that he was denied the said promotion and above said vacancy was filled by promoting his juniors and he was promoted to the said post only in the year 1995.

9. Whereas, it is the case of the management that there was no vacancy in the unreserved category of the said post in the year 1980 and that the juniors to him who were given promotion to the said post belonged to reserved category. Therefore, the case of the first party was considered at appropriate time and he was promoted to the said post in the year 1995. The above said stand taken by the management has been very much substantiated in the statement of MW1 and the documents produced on behalf of the management. There was nothing worthwhile elicited in his statement in cross examination on behalf of the first party discrediting his testimony. There was no specific denial of the fact in his cross examination that the juniors who were promoted to the said post in preference to his claim, in fact, belonged to the reserved category to which category the first party belonged. Moreover, despite the sufficient opportunity given to the first party, he had failed to adduce any evidence on his part much less stepping himself into the witness box. As per the points of reference and the various contentions taken by the first party in his Claim Statement, a heavy burden cast upon him to substantiate his case before this tribunal as to how he was discriminated by the management in denying him promotion to the said post when it fell vacant in 1980, itself. It was for the first party to lead oral and documentary evidence to substantiate his claim that the post of Chargeman (Auto) which, undisputedly, fell vacant in the year 1980 in fact belonged to unreserved category and that it should have been filled up by promoting a candidate from unreserved category to which he belonged. The first party has failed to discharge the said burden and from his conduct in not adducing evidence despite reasonable opportunity afforded to him would go to suggest that he has not been very much interested in prosecuting the proceedings on hand. Therefore, in the light of the above, this tribunal has no hesitation to come to the conclusion that first party failed to establish his claim and accordingly, the reference is liable to be rejected. Hence the following award.

AWARD

The reference is dismissed. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 20th October, 2005).

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4458.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/231/95-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O.4458.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02-11-2005

[No. L-12012/231/95-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI S.S. BAL

LD. NO. 13/97

In the matter of dispute between:

Shri. M.D. Jerath, Head Cashier
S/o Sh. M.G. Jerath,
Through General Secretary,
Union Bank of India Workers Congress,
Delhi State, 16/375 Joshi Road,
Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

.....Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Union Bank of India, Zonal Office,
North Shaheed Bagat Singh Place,
Bangla Sahib Marg, New Delhi-110001.Management

APPEARANCES: Ajay Jerath son of workman.

Shri Pawan Behl A/R for Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour

vide its Order No. L-12012/231/95-IR (B-II) dated 7-1-97 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in stopping 2 annual increment with cumulative effect of Sh. M. D. Jerath, Head Cashier in the year 1982 and 1983 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. Brief facts which has given rise to the above reference are that one Mr. M.D. Jerath was appointed as Cashier with the respondent and was posted at Kailash Colony branch of the Management Bank and on 8th December, 1977 one Mr. Laxman Wader gave him for depositing in the bank Rs. 201.50p which he did not deposit and misappropriated and said amount of Rs. 201.50p. Complaint was received from the complainant Laxman Wader depositor against the cashier for not depositing the money and on the basis of this complaint an enquiry was ordered and Mr. Jerath cashier was charged for having not deposited the said amount with the respondent/management and misappropriated the same. The enquiry was conducted and Enquiry Officer Mr. Gursharn Singh Superintendent conducted the enquiry and he submitted the report the confirming the charges against delinquent officer M.D. Jerath. The Disciplinary Authority Youraj Karan, Deputy General Manager *vide* his order dated 14-7-81 accepted the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and awarded punishment of stoppage of successive/next two annual increments with cumulative effect. Delinquent officer challenged the same in appeal but without any success and the order dated 14-7-81 of the disciplinary authority was confirmed. Even the appeal for mercy was dismissed. Then the delinquent official the government and raised dispute resulting in the present reference requiring adjudication.

3. After receipt of reference notice to the parties were issued. Then parties appeared and statement of claim, written statement, replication were filed. Thereafter after recording of evidence of parties the matter was ultimately fixed for arguments.

4. During the pendency of the proceedings Shri Jerath died on 21st of March, 2003 when the case was a fixed for arguments. Shri Ajay Jerath son of the workman moved an application for impleadment of legal heirs of the workman on record which was allowed *vide* order dated 21-1-2004 and Smt. Santosh Jerath, wife, Sanjeev Jerath, Arun Jerath and Ajay Jerath sons were impleaded as L. Rs and brought on record. All the legal heirs authorised Ajay Jerath son to appear and conduct the case on their behalf. Both the parties accepted the evidence already recorded and pressed for argument.

5. I have heard Shri Ajay Jerath in person and Shri

Pawan Behl Advocate for the management.

6. Mr. Ajay Jerath contended that his father has not committed any misappropriation of money and no loss has been caused to the bank and as such no misconduct is alleged has been committed by him. On the contrary Mr. Behl Advocate A/R of the management contended that, the alleged charges against the erring officer/charge-sheeted employee have been proved and he has been aptly held guilty by the enquiry officer and which order was duly confirmed in appeal and the same does not suffer from any illegality and he has been given leniency in matter of punishment also. He deserved more severe punishment for commission of offence of misconduct involving misappropriation of the public amount, amount of the depositor client of the bank.

7. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the contention raised by both sides and gone through the record and perused the evidence/testimony of the witnesses. The management examined as many as nine witnesses namely S/Shri R.K. Srivastava, R.C. Banga, S.K. Kataria, Arvind Shah, R.K. Jain, Daya Ram Jain, F.M. Uniwola, B.K. Gosain, P.K. Gupta have been produced but the complaint Laxman Wader depositor has not been produced and examined. Perusal of the evidence of the witnesses goes to show that finding of the enquiry officer *vide* order dt. 14-7-81 that the charges against the charge-sheeted employee have not been proved conclusively upheld in appeal *vide* order dt. 18-9-81 does not suffer from any illegality but both the orders passed by disciplinary authority 14-7-81 and the appellate authority dt. 18-9-81 in the matter of inflicting punishment of stoppage of two successive increment of the erring officer claimant is not sustainable in the eye of law for, there is no evidence of record that the claimant committed any negligence nor he was charged for the commission of the negligence nor he was given an opportunity to defend himself for this charge. Hence the order of the disciplinary authority dt. 14-7-81 inflicting the stoppage of two successive increments of the claimant and the order of the appellate authority dt. 18-9-81 confirming the said punishment deserve to be set aside.

8. In view of the above discussion the order passed by the disciplinary authority holding the chargesheeted employee guilty of the charges of negligence and appellate order confirming the said order are accordingly set aside and the chargesheeted employee is entitled to the arrears of increments etc. with held illegally. It is ordered that said arrears of the increments be paid to the L. Rs of the workman within one month of the publication of award of award.

Date : 24-10-2005

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

AWARD

का.आ. 4459.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निजीजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय कोजीकोड के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-12011/200/2000-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4459.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2001) of the Labour Court, Kozhikode as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Canara Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-11-2005.

[No. L-12011/200/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHICODE.
KERALA STATE

Dated this the 29th day of September, 2005

PRESENT:

Shri K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, B. Com., LL.B.
Presiding Officer

I.D. (C) No. 3/01

BETWEEN

The Deputy General Manager,
Canara Bank, Circle Office,
Trivandrum-39.

—Management

AND

The General Secretary,
All Kerala Bank's Deposit
Collectors' Association,
A.V.G. Memorial Hall,
Cherooty Road,
Calicut-673 032.

—Union

REPRESENTATIONS:

Sri P.M. Padmanabhan,
Advocate, Calicut

—For Management

Sri P.S. Murali,
Advocate, Calicut

—For Union

This reference was made by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India as per Order No. L-12011/200/2000-IR (B-II) dated 6-8-2001 to adjudicate the justifiability of the action of the management of Canara Bank in terminating the service of one of its New Nityanidhi Deposit Agents by name Sri I.L. Chacko and to consider the further reliefs liable to be granted.

2. The case of the worker as espoused by the Union is that. The worker was employed as Nityanidhi Deposit canvassing agent in the Parippu branch of the Management-Bank from 1-1-1977. While so, he was denied employment on 28-8-1998 without any reason or justification. Thereafter the agency of the worker was terminated as per a notice w.e.f. 19-12-1998 on the charge that he had violated clause 7 of the bipartite agreement in not honestly and diligently discharging his duties in accordance with the rules of business. This was done without hearing him or conducting any enquiry. The charges are misconceived and baseless. The action of the management in the matter of termination of service is ill-motivated, illegal, arbitrary and opposed to public policy. So the Union prays to set aside the order of termination and reinstate the worker in service with backwages and continuity in service.

According to the management the worker was never employed by them. The agents are not governed by the Canara Bank Service Code or terms of Bipartite Settlement as applicable to the regular employees of the Bank. Their rights, duties and obligations are governed by contractual conditions. Though deposit collectors have been bestowed with the status of workers on the basis of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court, they are not regular employees of the Bank. Their rights, duties and obligations are governed by contractual conditions. The ruling of Apex Court has also no retrospective operation and as such reference is bad. As per the agreement conditions NNND agent Sri Chacko was required to remit the collection of the day on the very next working day. He defaulted in remitting, the daily collection in time. There were also several complaints of irregularities and mis-appropriation of funds from NNND depositors against Chacko. The Bank had also received five specific complaints from customers stating that Chacko had not accounted certain amounts received from them and misappropriated the money. An internal investigation conducted revealed that the complaints were true. But by the time Chacko reimbursed the amounts to the depositors. It was also brought out in investigation that Chacko had not remitted the previous day's collection at the commencement of business on the next day and that he used to collect cash without issuing proper receipts. His average daily collection also went below the minimum target. In the light of the findings of the Investigation Officer and considering all the aspects of the matter, management

decided to terminate the agency of Chacko. The action of the management is not ill-motivated or tainted in any way. NNND agent cannot be allowed to rend the fabric of trust which constituted the very foundation of the Bank. Since Chacko failed to live up to the confidence reposed in him, the Bank was forced to take steps which resulted in his termination. The worker has no right to claim absorption in service.

4. Reiterating the employer-employee relationship attacking the legality and propriety of the action of the management, supporting the maintainability of reference and canvassing that the order of termination is vitiated on account of victimisation, the worker has filed a detailed rejoinder. Thereafter management filed an additional statement contending that the worker is governed only by the Contract Labour Abolition Act and not by the Industrial Disputes Act and therefore the dispute is not maintainable. This was challenged by the management by filing an additional statement.

5. The evidence consists of oral evidence of MW1 and Exts.M1 to M 12(a) on the management side and the oral evidence of WW1 and Exts. W1 to W5 marked on the workers side.

6. On the basis of the rival pleadings and evidence the following points arise for determination :—

- (1) Is the reference incompetent as contended ?
- (2) Whether the worker involved in the dispute is a workman of the management as envisaged u/s. 2(s) of I.D. Act ?
- (3) Whether the termination of services of the worker is illegal or unjust ? If so, further reliefs liable to be granted ?

7. **Point No. 1 :—**The contention is that the Government having declined to make the reference on an earlier occasion and subsequently referred the very same issue for adjudication on the basis of a subsequent decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court which has no retrospective operation, the reference is bad.

8. This issue was considered as a preliminary point on the request of the management and it was found that the reference is competent.

9. **Point No. 2 :—**The worker was working as NNND agent for one of the savings schemes sponsored by the Bank. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2001(1)LLJ 1045 that the deposit agents are liable to be considered as workmen of the management coming within the purview of I D Act, this issue does not survive for reconsideration.

10. **Point No. 3 :—**The impugned action was taken against the worker by the management based on our internal investigation report initiated purportedly on the

basis of certain complaints of customers and on the charge that the worker failed in properly accounting and rather honestly and diligently discharge his duties in accordance with the rules of business of the Bank. The action was taken invoking clause 7 of the Ext. M8 service agreement. The complaints were investigated by a senior Manager of the Bank who was examined as MW1. The Investigating Officer found out several irregularities in not regularly and properly accounting and depositing previous day's collection in time and collection of funds without proper vouchers. He also found out some discrepancies in the related accounts. Accordingly Ext. M1 report investigation report was filed that resulted in the termination of service of the worker as per Ext. W1 order.

11. MW1 deposed about the details of investigation conducted and materials collected in the course of investigation. The witness also stated about some instances of failure in remitting previous day's collection at the commencement of business on the next day and that the worker had not scrupulously followed and rather violated the norms on several occasions. MW2, another officer who was working in the branch during the disputed period also gave evidence in tune with that of MW1. The witness particularly referred about Ext. M 12 (a) entry in Ext. M 12 shroff cash book to substantiate the delay in making the remittance by the worker. According to MW2, the previous day's collection had to be remitted by 10 O'clock on the next working day as first remittances. As against their evidence the worker when examined as MW1 denied the charges and according to him the accusations were falsely made at the instance of two officers who were on enmity terms with him.

12. Exts. M2 to M5 are the photostate copies of the so-called complaints of customers about the mis-conduct of the worker. Those documents were admitted in evidence subject to the production of originals and proper proof. But neither the originals were produced nor the authors of the complaints were examined or their statements recorded. There is nothing to show that the investigation was conducted either in the presence of worker or after getting his explanation. MW1 admitted in evidence that the worker was not served with any show cause notice before terminating the service. The witness further admitted that he had not verified the counter file receipts issued to the customers with reference to the originals available with the Bank and the sole basis of the conclusions is the so-called solitary statements of customers which do not come to light. Ext. M8 does not insist remittance of previous day's collection as first remittance, perhaps such a practice might have been followed in the Bank as seen from Ext. M6(a) and (c) to check any possible mischief. There is no acceptable and cogent evidence to substantiate that the worker has committed any malpractice or did not discharge his duties honestly or diligently. So I hold that the action of the management in terminating the service of the worker

as NNND agent is arbitrary, unjustified and unsustainable in law.

13. Clause 9 of Ext. M8 is the relevant clause regarding termination of agency. Clause 10(a) enumerates the contingencies under which the service of the agent is liable to be terminated and clause (b) gives an unfettered authority to the management to terminate the agency without assigning any reasons. This unfettered power of the management which has a sense of arbitrariness may not have any legal sanction. Though MW2, the representative of Bank stated that the bank is gradually abolishing the post of NNND agents, there is no satisfactory evidence to show that the said post has been abolished. In the light of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2001-1-LLJ 1045, there is no question of absorption and payment of same pay scale allowances and other service conditions of the regular employees of the bank. The Bank in their statement has pleaded loss of confidence in the worker who was engaged in a post involving mutual confidence and trust at the same time the fact that the worker had a service of more than two decades with the Bank cannot also be forgotten. There is also no evidence of gainful alternate employment of worker. Having regard to the various factors and circumstances discussed I hold that it may not be appropriate to reinstate the worker in service whereas interest of justice could be adequately met by awarding compensation in lieu of reinstatement.

14. In the result, an award is passed setting aside the order of management terminating the service of worker as NNND agent. Management is directed to pay Rs. 40,000 as compensation in lieu of reinstatement within one month of pronouncement of award, lest the amount will carry interest at 6% per annum.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed by her, revised, corrected and passed by me on the 29th day of September, 2005.

K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witnesses examined from the side of the Union:—

WW1 : I.L. Chacko.

Witnesses examined from the side of the Management:—

MW1 : V.N.M. Namboodhiri.

MW2 : T. Pious

Exhibits marked from the side of the Union:—

Ext. W1 : Letter issued to the worker by the Manager of Canara Bank, Parippu dated 19-12-1998.

Ext. W2 : Letter dated 9-11-1998 sent by worker to Regional Manager, Canara Bank.

Ext. W3 : Copy of the High Court order dated 16-12-1998 in O. P. 25049/98 F.

Ext. W4 : Copy of letter dated 13-2-1999 sent by worker to Regional Manager, Canara Bank.

Ext. W5 : Letter dated 4-3-1999 issued by Asst. General Manager Canara Bank to worker.

Exhibits marked from the side of the Management:—

Ext. M1 : Investigation Report submitted by V.N. V. Namboodiri, Senior Manager, Canara Bank, Cochin in connection with the complaint against the worker, I. L. Chacko.

Ext. M2 : True copy of complaint of Manager, Parippu Branch dated 20-7-1998 along with the complaint of Mary John (Ponnamma John).

Ext. M3 : True copy of complaint of Manager, Parippu Branch 17-8-1998 along with NNND A/c of Ponnamma John.

Ext. M4 : True copy of complaint of Shylaprasad.

Ext. M5 : -do- Aleyamma Varghese.

Ext. M6 : Letter of I.L. Chacko the worker, to the Manager, Canara Bank.

Ext. M6 (a) : -do-

Ext. M6 (b) : -do-

Ext. M6 (c) : -do-

Ext. M6 (d) : -do-

Ext. M7 : Statement given by I.L. Chacko the worker, before the V.N. V. Namboodiri, Investigation Officer, Canara Bank dt.8-9-1998.

Ext. M8 : Agreement dt.10-6-1996 between I.L. Chacko and Canara Bank.

Ext. M9 : Letter dt.19-12-1998 sent by Manager, Canara Bank, Parippu Branch to the worker.

Ext. M10 : Credit slip (NNND) dt.30-6-1998 for Rs. 760 of Canara Bank

Ext. M10 (a) : -do- Rs.700 -do-

Ext. M11 : NNND slips of Canara Bank, Parippu Branch dt.30-6-1998.

Ext. M12 : Shroff cash Book of Canara Bank since 15-10-1997.

Ext. M12 (a) : -do- Page No. 423 and 424.

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2005

का. आ. 4460. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ शिपिंग इन्टेरेस्ट इन कलकत्ता के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता

के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-32012/3/2004-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2005

S.O. 4460.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 21/2005) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of M/s. Association of Shipping Interest in Calcutta and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-11-2005.

[No. L-32012/3/2004-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 21 of 2005

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
M/s. Association of Shipping Interest in Calcutta

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT:

Mr. JUSTICE HRISHIKESH BANERJEE, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Management : Mr. R. C. Jain, Secretary,
Association of Shipping
Interest in Calcutta.

On behalf of Workmen : None

State : West Bengal.

Dated : 25th October, 2005 Industry : Shipping

AWARD

By Order No. L-32012/3/2004-IR(B-II) dated 06-5-2005 the Central Government in exercise of its powers conferred under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the claim of Watchmen of Calcutta Port Watchmen Pool (Managed by M/s. Association of Shipping Interest in Calcutta, Shipping House, 13, Strand Road, Kolkata-700001) for revised/enhanced allowance like House rent, port city allowance,

transport reimbursements, Washing charge reimbursement and F.D.A. etc. as per WRC settlement-National Wage Agreement dated 2-8-2000 w.e.f. 1-1-1997 and that the bipartite settlement dated 12-8-2002 is detrimental to the interest of the watchmen are entitled? If not, to what relief the watchmen are entitled to?”

2. When the case is called out today, representative of the management appears, but none appears for the workmen, nor any step is taken on their behalf to proceed with the present reference. Representative of the management states that no step has been taken on behalf of the workmen in the present case and therefore it is clear that the workmen are not at all interested in the matter. He accordingly prays that an appropriate order may be passed for disposal of the present reference.

3. From a perusal of the record of the case it appears that no step has ever been taken on behalf of the workmen to proceed with the matter in question. It is therefore clear that the workmen are no longer interested in the present dispute. In such view of the matter, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to dispose of the present reference by passing a “No Dispute” Award.

4. A “No Dispute” Award is accordingly passed and the present reference is disposed of.

Dated, Kolkata, the 25th October, 2005.

HRISHIKESH BANERJEE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.अ. 4461.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सफदरजंग अस्पताल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निगमों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 63/2004 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/47/2004-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4461.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 4/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Safdarjung Hospital and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-42012/47/2004-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL : PRESIDING
OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. I : NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 63/2004

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Arjun Singh S/o Late Sh. Hari Chand,
Ex-Stretcher Bearer
R/o K-200, J. J. Colony,
Shakur Pur, New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The Medical Superintendent,
Safadarjung Hospital,
New Delhi-110029.

Management

APPEARANCES:

None for the workman

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No.L-42012/47/2004 (IR (CM-II) dated 15-12-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of Medical Supdt. Safadarjung Hospital, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Arjun Das S/o Late Hari Chand, Ex-Stretcher Bearer w.e.f. 9-6-2001 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. It appears that this industrial dispute pertains to the same workman. There is only some difference in the name of the workman in I. D. No. 63/2004 and I.D.No. 4/2005 and workman is not taking interest in prosecution of this case and there appears to be no dispute between the parties. As such No dispute award is passed. File be consigned to record room.

Dated : 26-10-05

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4462.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सफ़दर जंग अस्पताल के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ

संख्या 4/2005 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/63/2004-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4462.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 4/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Safdarjung Hospital and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-42012/63/2004-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL : PRESIDING
OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1: NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 4/2005

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Arjun Singh S/o Late Sh. Hari Chand,
Stretcher Bearer
R.No. 4086 r/o K-300, J.J. Colony,
Shakur Pur, Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The Medical Superintendent,
Safadarjung Hospital,
New Delhi-110029.

Management

APPEARANCES:

None for the workman
Shri H. S. Rawat for the management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No.L-42012/63/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 30-12-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication : —

“Whether the action of the Medical Supdt. Safadarjung Hospital, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Arjun Singh, S/o Late Hari Chand Stretcher Bearer R.No. 4086 w.e.f. 9-6-2001 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. Perusal of the record shows that the workman has not been appearing in this case since 3-3-2005. However, he appeared in response to the notice served on him

personally through Court clerk on 22-8-05. Thereafter he did not appear today i.e. on 26-10-2005. It appears that he has not taking interest in the prosecution of the case. Hence No dispute award is passed. File be consigned to record room.

Dated: 26-10-05

S.S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4463.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 163/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/229/2003-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4463.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 163/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management C.P.W.D. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-42012/229/2003-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II NEW DELHI

I.D. NO. 163/2004

PRESIDING OFFICER : R.N.RAI.

IN THE MATTER OF :—

The President,
All India CPWD Karamchhari Union,
Plot No. 1, Udaseen Mandir, Aram Bagh,
Paharganj, New Delhi-110055.

Versus

The Executive Engineer, T- Division,
Central Public Works Department,
Sarajini Nagar, New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its order No.L-42012/229/2003-IR (CM-II) Central Government dt. 3-11-2004 has referred the following point for adjudication:—

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the demand of the CPWD Karamchhari Union (Regd.) for absorption/regularization of the services of Shri Rajender S/o. Shri Omi and Mrs. Pushpa W/o. Shri Krishan Lal, “T” Division, Sarajini Nagar, New Delhi is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from which date. It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that notice to the President, All India CPWD Karamchhari union was sent on 06-12-2004 directing him to appear on 16-2-05 but the President, All India CPWD Karamchhari Union has not turned up. The management has been present all along. The President on behalf of the workman applicant has not filed claim statement despite service of notice.

No dispute award is given.

Date: 08-11-2005

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4464.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पी० जी० आई० एम० ई० आर० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 114/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/158/2004-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4464.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 114/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of P G I M E R and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-42012/158/2004-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II H.NO. 1228, SECTOR, 24-B, CHANDIGARH.

PRESIDING OFFICER :

SHRI KULDIP SINGH

Case No. 114/2k5

Registered on: 19-7-2005

Date of Decision 5-10-2005

Smt. Rama Davi, # A-223/1, Sector. 14, Chandigarh

...Petitioner

V/s

The Director, PGIMER, Sector. 12, Chandigarh, M/s.Om Security & Cleaning Services (Regd), PGIMER Sector. 12, Chandigarh.

...Respondent

APPEARANCE:

For the Workman.

For the Management.

Assem Rai

AWARD

Management appears through counsel. Workman is present.

The workman states that she has got alternative employment, therefore, she is not interested to seek relief through the present reference. Rather she withdraws her claim as made out by her in her petition which has resulted into the making of the present reference. This way she has refused to produce any evidence to prove that the Management of PGI Chandigarh and M/S Om Security and Cleaning Services, illegally and without any justification, terminated her services. The workman, despite notices has not filed even her statement of claim. Thus this Tribunal has no evidence to hold that the order of termination of services of Smt. Rama Devi, the workman, was illegal and without any justification. As such the reference is answered in the terms that the termination of services of the workman was justified and legal. Let a copy of this Award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action under Rule and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2005

का.आ. 4465.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस०सी०एल० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-11-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2005-आईआर (सी-II)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2005

S.O. 4465.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure in the

Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-11-2005.

[No. L-22013/1/2005-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT
HYDERABAD**

PRESENT:

Shri T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Dated the 25th October, 2005

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C. NO. 11/2004**Between :**

U. Venkateshwarlu, S/o Yellaiah,
R/o 17-1-169, 7 Number Basthy,
Ramavaram (Post), Khammam District.

...Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Kothagudem Area,
Kothagudem, Khammam District.

...Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : V. Raghu, Advocate

For the Respondent : K. Srinivasa Murthy,
Advocate.

AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri. U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief averments made in the petition are that he was appointed as General Mazdoor in September 1990 at Ramgundam-II and thereafter transferred to Kothagudem in June 1998 as General Mazdoor and posted to work at 5th Incline. He was a prompt worker but he could not attend his duties regularly at Kothagudem due to change of weather and environment and falling sick. His attendance decreased gradually and registered only 160 musters in 1998, 110 musters in 1999, 53 musters in the year 2000. He was charge sheeted for his absenteeism and enquiry was held. He could not give his evidence in the enquiry and acted as per the instructions of his officer. The respondent management without considering the explanation, initiated enquiry and erroneously concluded that he was guilty of the charge and issued dismissal order dated 24-12-2001. The punishment is grossly disproportionate to the gravity of the charge. He approached the General Manager, Kothagudem Area after dismissal notice for his

reinstatement but no avail. He has got 3 minor children and wife are dependents on his income and requested to reinstate with all consequential benefits.

3. The respondent filed the counter and denied the averments made in the petition and pleaded that the appropriate Government of the respondent is Central Government and the proper procedure to entertain the dispute is only after Failure of the Conciliation Proceedings and referring the matter by way of reference by the Government. It is further, submitted that the petitioner was unauthorisedly absent and that he was dismissed after holding due enquiry and given an ample opportunity during the enquiry to cross examine the witness and to adduce his evidence. The petitioner was given charge sheet dated 13-2-2000 under clause 25(25) AND 25(31) OF Company's Standing Orders for unauthorized absenteeism during the year 2000 and in fact, the petitioner put musters during preceding 3 years of his dismissal are as follows:- 1988-135 days, 1999-131 days, 2000-55 days and 2001-83 days upto October 2001. It is further denied that the petitioner has a sole bread winner of his family and the punishment is disproportionate to the gravity of the charges and further pleaded that the petitioner has admitted that the charge against his unauthorized absenteeism. Even after his admission, the enquiry was conducted observing the principles of natural justice.

4. This tribunal has held on 29-12-2004 about the validity of domestic enquiry. It was held that the enquiry was duly held and the petitioner was given full and fair opportunity to defend himself and the Enquiry Officer has given reasons for his conclusions.

5. The arguments under section 11 A of ID Act were held on both sides. The Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that the respondent without considering the explanation by the petitioner initiated enquiry and further the punishment imposed is disproportionate to the gravity of the charge.

6. On the other hand, the Learned Counsel for the respondent contended that the petitioner was habitual absentee and an enquiry was initiated for absents 253 days in the year 2000 and after due enquiry, it was found that the petitioner was guilty of the charge and the Disciplinary Authority after giving ample opportunity, has dismissed him from service and relied upon the Apex Court Judgement 1996(1) SCC page 302 and contended that the punishment is proportionate with the gravity of the charges.

7. It is not in dispute that the Enquiry Officer has served the charge sheet against the petitioner and during the enquiry, when the petitioner was questioned about the charges he admitted the charges levelled against him. In spite of the admission, the Enquiry Officer has examined the witnesses Uday Bhaskar and P.V. Sheshagiri Rao. The witnesses have stated that the petitioner has put only 53 musters and absented himself for 253 days during the year 2000 and also filed the records to that affect. The petitioner, himself has admitted that he remained absent without sanctioned leave or sick and did not avail any leave.

8. The Enquiry Officer has given his reasons regarding his conclusions holding that the charge against the petitioner is proved. The disciplinary Authority has given showcause notice dismissing him from service. The appeal preferred by the petitioner was also rejected.

9. On considering the material on record, it is found that the Enquiry Officer has followed the procedure as required under standing orders and the petitioner was given ample opportunity to defend himself and further the petitioner admitted the charges and the Enquiry Officer recorded his reasons with regard his conclusions. I do not see any ground to interfere with the enquiry report.

10. It has to be seen whether the punishment imposed on the petitioner is disproportionate to the gravity of the charge. The conduct on the part of the petitioner is that he has put in only 55 musters in the year 2000 and prior to that also he has not put up the required musters in a year. In view of the fact, that the petitioner has absented himself from duty without leave on several occasions, he does not deserve any sympathy or interference by this Tribunal. Further in view of the said ruling 1996(1) SCC 302 which was held that the punishment imposed is not disproportionate to the gravity of the charges. I do not see any sufficient ground to interference with the order of the dismissal.

11. For the above reasons, an award is passed accordingly dismissing the application.

Dictated to Shri P. Kanaka Raju, LDC transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and seal of this Court on this the 25th day of October, 2005.

T. RAMACHANDRA REDDY, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

No oral or documentary evidence adduced on either side.